

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

June 12, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



A REFRESHING DRAUGHT

Circulation over 38,000 weekly

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 6

This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what mileage he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Tube-Shape

Perhaps you have noticed that some inner tubes become creased or cut or otherwise injured without any seeming cause.

Such troubles are due nearly always to the fact that inner tubes with the exception of our make do not fit properly when inflated inside their casings.

Look at the photographs reproduced below. The tube on the right is a Michelin, the only tube made circular or ring-shaped to fit the casing perfectly and naturally. The tube on the left is typical of all other makes. Both are inflated to the same pressure. Compare the two:

1—The imperfect shape of the tube on the left is due to the fact that it was made on a straight mandrel, and is simply a piece of straight tubing cemented at the ends.

When deflated, the outer and inner circumference of this tube are of the same length, although the outer circumference should obviously be much the longer if the tube is to fit the inside of the casing.

If such a tube is made so that its outer circumference is long enough to fit, then the inner circumference must be too long, and when the tube is inflated folds form as shown, causing breaks in the rubber under the pressure of inflation.

Or else, if the inner circumference is made short enough to fit, then the outer circumference is too short, and is stretched by inflation with the result that it is weakened and often rendered porous.

In either event, the imperfect shape of the tube makes it easy to pinch the tube between the casing and rim in fitting the tire.

2—Now notice the Michelin Tube on the right. It is made by a patented process on a ring-shaped mandrel and hence is naturally ring-shaped. Its outer and inner circumference both fit perfectly.

Michelin Tubes are used by most motorists and endorsed by practically every tire dealer. They are unsurpassed in quality and yet are reasonable in price.



Look for this
Sign on Leading
Garages



This tube is typical of all makes other than Michelin. Such tubes are simply straight pieces of tubing cemented at the ends. Notice the shape this tube takes when inflated.

This tube is a Michelin—the only tube made ring-shaped like the casing, thus insuring perfect fit, without destructive folds, wrinkles or thin spots.

Both these tubes are inflated to the same pressure

Michelin Tire Company of Canada, Ltd.

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Montreal, Canada

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A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

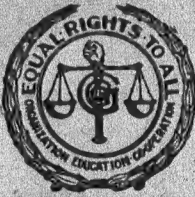
The Yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager

Associate Editors: E. A. WEIR, E. D. COLQUETTE, NORMAN P. LAMBERT and MARY P. McCALLUM

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display: 20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display: 16 cents per agate line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

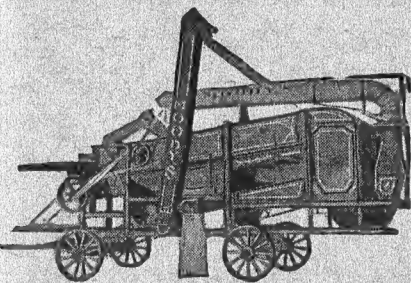
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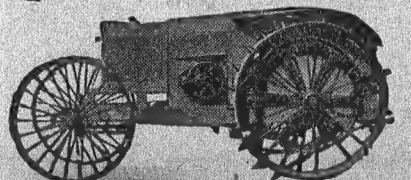
OUR GUARANTEE

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The 1918 Moody is made in four sizes. Equipped with either Blower or Straw Carrier. Hand-feed attachments or self feeders. The 12-25 Parrett Tractor is guaranteed to pull three 14-inch Plows in any soil. With six years actual field work to back up this guarantee, it is made by a company with three million dollars paid-up capital, and in a factory with a capacity of 400 tractors a week. We carry a full line of repairs for everything we sell, and a competent staff of service men. For further particulars, prices and terms write the following distributors for Western Canada.

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The NEW HOME MACHINERY CO., LIMITED,
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MITCHELL & MCGREGOR,
Brandon, Man.



One year ago this week the paper on which The Guide is printed was changed from "newsprint" quality to what the trade calls "half-tone news." The paper situation is improving again, and before long The Guide hopes to be able to return finally to the "book" paper, which will facilitate a much more attractive reproduction of pictures and a more artistic arrangement of type.

In this issue of The Guide, the first of three political articles appears from the pen of our special correspondent at Ottawa. It deals with the conduct of the Unionist side of the House during the past session of parliament. Next week, a sympathetic account of the part played by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers, in opposition, will be given. Then, in the week following, a third article will give a resume of the various acts passed during the Union government's first term in parliament.

The Guide's book department has been receiving many inquiries about the handbook, Western Canada Law. The first edition of this little volume proved so popular that it ran out in a few months; and our order for the second edition has not yet been filled. It is expected that the second edition will be ready for sale by October 1.

Do you keep a file or a scrap book as a ready source of information on subjects of current importance? It is a good habit, which every citizen taking an intelligent interest in his country's

affairs, should adopt. If you happen to read an informative article in The Guide, or the newspaper, clip it, and file it away for future reference.

The membership campaigns which are now in progress in all three prairie provinces under the auspices of The Grain Growers' Association, have enlisted the active support of The Guide's staff in attending meetings and participating in their programs. Miss Mary P. McCallum, of our staff, left this week for a month's trip through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to attend organization meetings on behalf of the women's work. Miss McCallum is in thorough touch with conditions throughout the western country, and ought to give valuable assistance to the districts she visits.

The Canada Registration Board has issued regulations for the registration of all persons over 16 years of age residing in the country. The date of registration, which already has been announced through the columns of the daily press, as June 22, will be made known officially by proclamation. The location of the places of registration in each division of the different electoral districts will also be publicly announced in due time. The idea of this registration plan, is to get a comprehensive inventory of the nation's man and woman power with a view to carrying on the industries of the country as efficiently as possible in the face of military drafts.

Who Was That?

Have you forgotten the name and address of that advertiser to whom you were going to write? If you have, write us and we will try and give you this information. Our business is to know.

Put It Up to the Men Who Know

The Advertising Service Department of The Guide is at the free disposal of its readers in the following ways: To furnish the name and address of any advertiser or any other firm with whom you wish to communicate; to have any advertiser or group of firms place his or their literature in your hands without other cost than writing us asking that this be done; to tell you where you can get repairs for any machine you are using; to give you the names and addresses of, or to see that you are supplied with information from, all firms in any line or lines in which you may be interested. In writing us, please write your name and address plainly and state definitely and clearly exactly what you want us to do. Many subscribers do not get replies to their letters because they do not sign their names. Address your letter to

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These come to you because you wear ordinary boots when working around the farm, in the soft earth and mud of field and barn yard. No man should be more careful about his foot-wear than the farmer. He must do his chores in all kinds of weather, and when working in the fields is on his feet, walking over uneven ground, from daylight almost till dark.

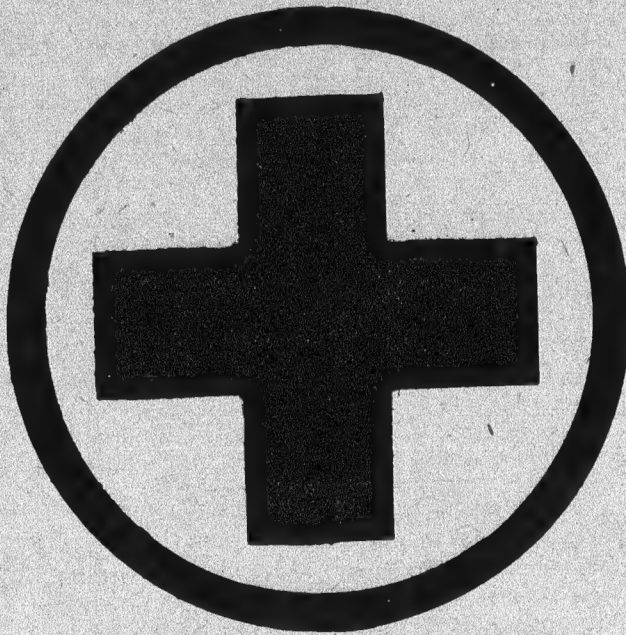
Palmer-McLellan

Chrome-Oil Farm Boots

are made to give comfort and long wear—for rough or fine weather, and rough or fine usage. Cut in semi-moccasin style to insure greatest freedom. Built on right and left lasts with solid heels, soles and counters, they are neat and give greatest support. The leather is tanned by our famous Chrome-oil process which makes it very soft, and so acts on the fibre that regardless of wet, heat or cold, the leather will never dry up, shrivel or crack.

Made for Women and Boys as well as Men. Mailed, postpaid, at the following prices:—
Men's 6-inch high, \$4.75; 9-inch high, \$5.25.
Boys' 6-inch high, \$3.75; 9-inch high, \$4.00.
Women's, 6-inch high, \$4.25; 9-inch high, \$4.65.
Fitted with Tap Sole. Men's 70 cents extra.
Boys' 60 cents extra. Women's 60 cents extra.
Waterproof paste, per tin 25 cents.

Address Your Order to Dept. 5
Palmer-McLellan Shoe Co., Limited,
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Help--When It Is Most Needed

Your subscription at this time will represent your aid to the soldiers for one year

This war has disrupted every accepted channel of civilized life. It has dislocated our business affairs. It has asked us to change the manner of our daily life, and re-adjust the production of our farms. It has taken our sons. It now comes to us with an appeal for the Red Cross. This is not an appeal to our pride, or our patriotism, but to the heart. No figures can represent the amount of good accomplished by the money you give to the Red Cross. It is the Motherhood of all the world, appealing to you out of the agony of the shambles of Europe.

We sent our Canadian boys overseas to go into the trenches and "over the top." It was necessary. No one questions the righteousness of the cause that sends them over there; but many are already coming back, and many more are to follow—dragging back and carried back.

The Red Cross today is the only official recognized organization for the giving of voluntary aid to our soldiers. This will be the only Red Cross campaign this year. The most that anyone can give is as nothing compared with the least that every wounded soldier has sacrificed.

The Red Cross drive for Manitoba and Saskatchewan will start about the time this magazine reaches your hands. There is an organization in every community and you will be given the opportunity of having a share in the gift of the people to this work.

Be ready for the Canvasser when he calls. If you are not called upon by Saturday, June 22nd, mail your contribution, or your pledge to pay at some later interval during the year, to your Provincial Headquarters:

SASKATCHEWAN:

Headquarters—New Armour Block, REGINA

MANITOBA:

Headquarters—Kennedy Building, WINNIPEG

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 12, 1918

An Offence to Canada

Sir Robert Borden, a few weeks ago, staked the life of his government on an order-in-council which asked that His Majesty's government in Great Britain should not confer any honor or title distinction upon any person ordinarily resident in Canada except with the approval or upon the advice of the prime minister of Canada. When the amendment submitted by R. L. Richardson, the member for Springfield, Manitoba, and suggesting that all titles, hereditary and other kinds, be abolished, was discussed, the prime minister informed the house that if it did not accept the course outlined in the order-in-council, he would be obliged to ask "His Excellency, the Governor-General to seek other advisers." Parliament under this threat of Sir Robert Borden voted in favor of the order-in-council, Mr. Richardson even going so far as to refuse to vote in favor of his own amendment. The premier thus wielded "the big stick," and got his own way, but it was clear that the sympathy of the majority of the house was opposed strongly to a continuation of the practice of conferring titles upon the civilian residents of Canada.

And yet on June 3, the King's birthday, the people of Canada were confronted with a list of new knights and other titled personages for this country. Amongst those whose names were included in this list, were Hon. G. R. S. Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan; Hon. J. D. Hazen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and ex-minister of marine and fisheries; Sir. George Foster, who is given an additional rank of some sort; A. E. Blount, for many years private secretary to Sir Robert Borden; and J. W. Borden, brother of the premier, and for a long time, in charge of the accounts in the Department of Militia. There were also many recognitions given to soldiers for deeds of service overseas, such as the decoration of D.S.O. To this latter class of honors, the people of Canada gladly and proudly add their congratulation. But the decoration of those whose names have just been cited will be regarded as entirely unjustifiable, and, in the light of the recent debate in the House of Commons, with its attendant expressions of opinion from the press of the whole Dominion, as an offence to the democracy of Canada.

Furthermore, Sir Robert Borden has deliberately imperilled the best interests of Union Government by advising the granting of such titles at this time. Less than three weeks after a pronounced demonstration against such a course, he permits the resentment of the Canadian people against the establishment of a titled class in their community, to be aggravated still further, and leaves the distinct impression that for the benefit of a few men, including his own brother, who were to receive these paltry honors, he defied parliament and threatened to withdraw from office. This quasi breach of faith will do more to hurt Sir Robert Borden as a political leader than anything he has done since acquiring power. The way was left open for a renewed discussion of the question of titles at the next session of parliament, and it is safe to say that the prime minister will not be able to frighten the house into an agreement with him by repeating his threat of last session.

Sir Thomas White's Embargo

With the aim of cutting off some \$15,000,000 worth of imports from the United States,

and thus adjusting our balance of trade across the line to that extent, the government, at the behest of Sir Thomas White, the minister of Finance, and the War Trade Board, has placed an embargo against certain lines of goods which have been termed "luxuries." Included in the embargo list are the following kinds of goods which it is proposed to prevent entering Canada from the United States, subject to a license which may be issued by the minister of customs: Sporting goods, works of art, jewelry, toilet preparations, certain vegetables and fruits, and automobiles valued at \$1,200 and upward f.o.b. at places of manufacture.

This means that the War Trade Board, following the return of Sir Thomas White to Ottawa, has finally succeeded in having part, at least, of its recommendations adopted. About a month ago, an embargo list was reported from Ottawa, as the proposal of the War Trade Board, but the government refused to have anything to do with it. It was a much longer and a more drastic list than that which now has been adopted, but the principle of protectionism contained therein, is just the same. Incidentally, it may be very easily seen that the War Trade Board which is supposed to represent most comprehensively the industrial interests of Canada, includes no representative from the West. The restriction of such imports as fresh tomatoes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cherries, gooseberries, currants and grapes, and peaches, pears, apricots, plums, quinces and nectarines, is a direct and emphatic jab at Western Canada; whether intentional or not is it hard to say. The chief criticism which has been directed against the embargo in the East, has come from the firms handling automobiles worth more than \$1,200. It is said that this will force a large number of companies to go out of business in Canada, as many of the best-known standard makes of automobiles will be prevented from coming into the country.

So far as Western Canada is concerned, little objection will be taken other than in the principle, to the restrictions of the embargo with the single exception of fruits and vegetables. Under ordinary conditions, the West gets this diet of fresh food with considerable difficulty. It is impracticable to bring the fruits and early vegetables which we have been enjoying for the past three or four weeks, from old Ontario to the western prairies, and the taste for these things is just as keen here as it is down there. When the country is being urged by the food controller to conserve both meat and flour, and to eat as little as possible, why deliberately curtail and restrict a seasonable and healthful diet which can only be purchased conveniently from across the border? A generous extension of the use of licenses by the minister of customs for such imports, will have to be given to the western people.

"A Man for 'a That"

There died in Toronto ten days ago a gentleman whose life might well be held up to every young Canadian as an example of that kind of citizenship which makes a nation worth while in history. He was Mr. John Ross Robertson, founder and owner of the Toronto Telegram. It was not his journalism so much as his humanitarianism that made the name of John Ross Robertson the synonym of good citizenship in Canada. There are many characteristics of the Telegram's policy as a reflector and moulder of public opinion which cannot be commended, but that is only a matter of

politics. The great monument to the life of this man is the Hospital for Sick Children which is located on College Street, Toronto, and is known as the best equipped institution of its kind in the world. The money which he made out of his newspaper was spent without stint in developing and maintaining the work of that hospital, and just the week before he died he made out his final check, amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, to free it entirely from remaining debt. Hundreds and thousands of little children, deformed and wracked with pain, have been restored to lives of happiness and usefulness through John Ross Robertson's interest in humanity. He also has contributed valuable historical pictures and books, telling of earlier days in the life of older Canada, to the libraries of his native city.

Enhancing a sincere devotion to the interests of his community was the modesty with which works of lasting benefit to his fellow men were performed. Twice did he decline the offer of knighthood, and once also he refused to become a senator. When such honors were presented to him he is said to have written these words: "I have never sought rewards, but my life has been crowned with rewards beyond any merits I can claim." There was no man in Canada who deserved the formal recognition of his state more than John Ross Robertson, but to him the great honor of respected citizenship amongst a democratic people was more to be desired than created titles.

A New Water Route

In recent years, since the Western Canadian crop has become of world importance, much has been talked and written about the serious diversion of export shipments of wheat from our own routes of transportation to those of the United States. The tendency has been for cargoes to go out by way of Buffalo by rail to New York, and thence by ocean boats to the old country. Two weeks ago that rail route from Buffalo was supplemented by a water route, when the enlarged New York state canal was formally opened. Had it not been for the war this event would have been heralded as one of the great events of the age. The new New York state canal takes the place of the old Erie canal and connects Lake Erie, at Buffalo, and Lake Ontario, at Oswego, with the Hudson River, and thereby with the Atlantic seaboard at New York. At a cost of \$130,000,000 this new waterway has been built with the idea of providing cheap barge transportation for grain from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, in competition with the improved route that is now in process of development through the Welland Canal, on the Canadian side. There is no doubt that the New York state canal will have a tremendous economic effect upon the commercial life of Canada. There is now a far easier outlet for eastbound export shipments of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur, at Buffalo, than there was with only the rail routes available from that point to New York, Boston or Philadelphia. In the big crop year of 1915 nearly seventy per cent. of the amount of grain exported from Western Canada to Britain went out by way of American ports and over American routes. The new outlet by water will tend to divert a still greater flow of Canadian grain to American channels.

The Welland Canal is now being rebuilt at a cost of fifty million dollars with the object of accommodating larger boats and larger cargoes from the West, and passing them on to Toronto and Montreal. But even if by breaking bulk, the present big five-hundred-foot freighters from the upper lakes go through the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario, there is still

Ontario as the second connecting point with the New York state canal, and the competition with Kingston and Prescott for the business of transshipping is bound to be keen. The tendency will be, however, for the biggest boats on the upper lakes to tranship their cargoes this side of the Welland Canal, for the simple reason that return cargoes of coal are more conveniently at hand on Lake Erie than they are at any port on Lake Ontario. The new canal leading from Buffalo into the Hudson affords a channel twelve feet deep and the locks are built to pass boats 300 feet in length by 44 feet in breadth. This means that many of the lake freighters will be able to go direct to New York without breaking bulk, while the larger lake boats will transfer their cargoes to special steel barges 250 feet in length by 40 feet in width, which have been recommended for the canal traffic. The general effect of this route should be seen eventually in the form of reduced transportation and insurance costs for the grain shipper, and as all these costs, in the last analysis, are deducted from the farmer's price, the New York state canal really leads to the very threshold of our Western plains.

Manufacturers and Farmers

Recently we have had several protests from manufacturers against the attitude of The Guide and the organized farmers toward the protective tariff. They claim the manufacturer's viewpoint is not fairly expressed by The Guide. It could hardly be expected that The Guide, as representing the attitude of the farmers, could represent the attitude of the manufacturers satisfactorily to the latter. But The Guide has always endeavored to be fair in every discussion. The pages of The Guide are wide open to the manufacturers to express their own views and their own viewpoint at any and all times. We shall be glad to publish articles from representative manufacturers or officials of the Manufacturers' Association. If the protective tariff is a good thing for Canada and for the farmers then its supporters should be able to justify it. If it can be justified and shown to be necessary and actually a benefit to the farmers the opposition to it undoubtedly will disappear.

The farmers of Canada are very large customers of the manufacturers. There should be the utmost harmony between them. The manufacturers could make a great contribution towards this desired harmony. The farmers are well aware, and the manufacturers admit, that the protective tariff is designed and is used to enhance the price of Canadian-made goods. There is no dispute about this point. The farmers protest against paying this increased price which by law they are forced to pay. The manufacturers claim that without this increase in price, due

to the tariff they cannot continue in business. But they have never demonstrated this fact to their big customers, the farmers.

The balance sheets of the manufacturing industries of Canada, as a rule, are never published. If they were made public the farmers would know whether or not the manufacturers are making large profits. The balance sheets of all the farmers' companies are always made public and have been made the target for much criticism by the protectionists and the protectionist press. The manufacturers in turn should make public their own balance sheets.

The protective tariff and its operations, as far as possible, have been shrouded in mystery. If this is to continue it is not at all likely that the farmers will ever be satisfied to pay the increased price which the tariff involves. If the manufacturers, as they have frequently stated, wish to get together with the farmers, they could easily do so by laying the facts and figures of the situation before them. It is idle to describe the farmers as opposed to manufacturing industries in Canada. Nothing is wider of the fact. Farmers realize the need of manufacturing industries just as keenly as do the manufacturers themselves. Nor is there any farmer in this country who desires to see the manufacturing institutions ruined as the manufacturers have frequently contended.

The point which the farmers make is that the protective tariff is not necessary for the development and maintenance of manufacturing industries. They consider that the

enhanced price, due to the protective tariff, is an unfair burden upon the agricultural industry. The manufacturers have always claimed that the facts show they are not making large profits but that without the tariff they will be absolutely forced to close down. Now, if they have the facts to prove this, why cannot those facts be given to the farmers. If anyone on earth is entitled to know the facts it is surely the farmer who is paying the extra price. This would seem to be a fair proposition to any unprejudiced person. The farmers know they have to pay the extra price but they have never been shown why it was necessary. They frankly state they do not believe it is necessary.

The tariff discussion has been projected into the political field and is bound to remain there. President Parsons of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking before the Hamilton, Ontario, branch of his association on May 31, last, is quoted in the Winnipeg Free Press on the following day as follows:—

It is up to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to show the government, to show the politicians, to show the public that the manufacturers must be protected by their own country.

Whether this is a threat or not we do not know. It may be that Mr. Parsons has decided to give the public just the facts that we mention in this article. If this is the new spirit of the manufacturers' organization there is no doubt the organized farmers will be glad to have the facts and to consider them on their merits without prejudice. The farmers are only asking for what they consider they are entitled to, and they consider they are just as patriotic as the manufacturers in asking for it. It is to be hoped these facts will be produced before the tariff discussion is projected further into the political arena.

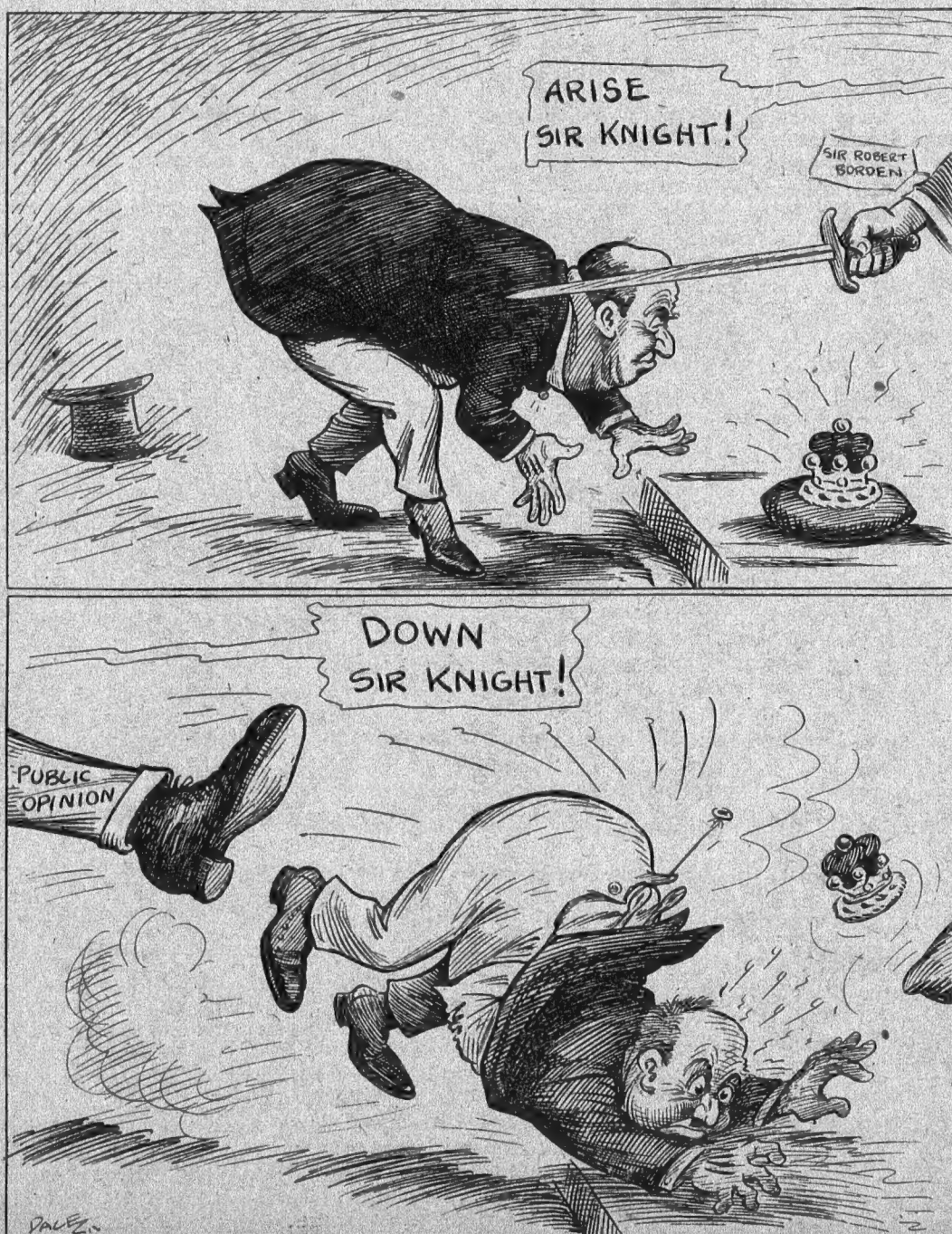
Union Government seems to have created a new atmosphere in the House of Commons—one in which the element of time as applied to speeches, appears to have become definitely valuable.

The press of the old country very aptly describes Lord Beaverbrook (alias Sir Max Aikin) as "the Concrete Peer."

Don't let us forget that there are enemies at home quite as unscrupulous as the enemy our boys are fighting in France and Flanders.

The Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association might change its name very aptly to The Canadian Industrial Dissension Association.

When the investigation into the profits of the coal mine owners in Alberta is published, it will probably look a good deal like the miller's profits.



BIRTHDAY HONORS

Impressions of the Session

WITH the labors of the first parliamentary session, under the new and unusual conditions brought about by the triumph of Unionism at the last general election, concluded, a few retrospective glances at the broader aspects of the session will, perhaps, be of interest to readers of *The Grain Growers' Guide*. The steady pressure of business before the house and the rapidity with which it was disposed of made it necessary to devote all the contents of sessional letters to the immediate doings of the house, to the neglect of some of the most interesting features of the first of Union parliament.

To the people of the Canadian West not the least interesting aspect of the session was what might with propriety be described as the predominating influence of the western provinces. From no other part of the Dominion was so large a proportion of members elected to support the administration, and from no other section were they so evenly divided between the two political parties. Next to the western provinces Ontario elected the biggest proportion of government supporters, but Conservatism contributed a greater number of members than Liberalism, and, curiously enough, sent to Parliament a group of members who at times were disposed to give the government more trouble than the official opposition, whose business under constitutional forms of government it is to criticize, a necessary function most fair-minded people will be free to admit, even in wartime. This group was known as the "ginger" group, and included amongst its members such men as Sir Sam Hughes, Col. J. A. Currie, H. B. Morphy, North Perth; Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac; John Best, of Dufferin, and several others. They got no support from Conservatives east of the Ottawa river, and very little from Liberal Unionists; a little support at times from one or two western Conservatives, but none from western Liberal Unionists. When the latter expressed themselves independently, it was usually on tariff matters, their views being just the antithesis of those held by the "ginger" group, all of whom are protectionists of a most pronounced type.

The "Ginger" Group and the Westerners

The existence of the "ginger" group only tended to emphasize the strong strategic position held by western members throughout the session. Had there been any disposition on the part of the low tariff and radical members from the west to depart from their fixed purpose of supporting the war measures of the government and its legislative programme generally some serious consequences might have resulted. Owing to the number of absentees the government was never able in the house to command its actual majority in the country, which stands at over 60, and a comparatively small number of shifted votes would have reduced the majority on several occasions to the danger line, knowing that they could not secure any support from the men beyond the great lakes, the members of the "ginger" group were not so inclined to press the fighting to the point of voting against the government and, as a result of the staunchness of the men from the west, the government majority remained practically intact throughout the session. As indicated in a previous letter the hardest trial for the radicals of the house came on the night when they had to choose between turning the government out of office and accepting Sir Robert Borden's proposal in regard to titles which was not to their liking.

The Wise Men of the West

Having indicated in a general way how the safety of the government was due to the solidity of the Conservative and Liberal Unionists from the prairie provinces and British Columbia I shall pass on to a consideration of the personal influence of the new men from the west on the government and parliament. In Biblical days the wise men came from the east, but after several

The "Ginger" Group--The Western Ministers--The New Members--By The Guide's Special Correspondent

months of Union government, and the marked betterment it has shown over the party administration that preceded it, there is a strong disposition at the Capital to think that much of the wise counsel and steady influence that has prevailed has come from the land of the setting sun. It would be obviously unfair to such ministers as Hon. F. B. Carvell, Major-General Mewburn, Hon. N. W. Rowell and the other new blood from the east to put forward the claim that the marked difference between the administrative ability and general sagacity of the new government as compared with its predecessor is due entirely to the wise counsels of the ministers from the west. Nevertheless they are getting credit for a large share of it, and those who have most closely watched the wheels go round at the Capital are strongly inclined to the view that the credit has not been misplaced.

The new ministers, as everybody knows, are Hon. A. L. Sifton, minister of customs; Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture. As the head of the department responsible for increased food production and the conservation of food supplies, through the instrumentality of the Canada Food Board, Mr. Crerar has been called upon to speak more frequently in parliament than either of the other two new ministers from the west. He

rose in parliament, "that I rise with a little diffidence to address the house for the first time. It is somewhat of an ordeal for a new member; it is particularly an ordeal for a man who has had no political experience, and who has launched his bark on the stormy sea of politics under rather exceptional and unique circumstances." Mr. Crerar could not have introduced himself to parliament in a better way. He rose to reply to some rather severe criticisms of the Canada Food Board and its operations, an obviously difficult task. J. A. Robb, chief Liberal whip, who followed, spoke of "the very great pleasure and interest with which we have all listened this afternoon to the maiden speech of the minister of agriculture."

The Minister From Saskatchewan

Of all the new members of the cabinet none have been so silent since the organization of the Union government as Mr. Calder. The man from Saskatchewan has had nothing whatever to say in parliament as to affairs in general. He has been on his feet a few times in connection with the consideration of the estimates of his department and in order to reply to questions, but he has made no set speech. Mr. Calder's silence has been a matter of considerable comment and speculation. It is understood that his opinion commands the attention of his colleagues and is always sought be-

less next year, when the house will remain in session longer, and when plans the minister has been maturing in regard to after-the-war immigration will be considered, he will be heard from. Also in regard to negotiations for the purchase of the G.T.P. and G.T.R. which are in charge of Mr. Calder and Mr. Meighen. No doubt exists amongst members of parliament that when the occasion arises for Mr. Calder to make a big effort he will be quite able to deliver the goods.

Mr. Sifton has been almost, if not quite, as silent as Mr. Calder. He has spoken briefly on legal matters in concise, clear-cut fashion, quite the opposite of the style of Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, whose obviously sincere efforts mystify the house and the press gallery. As minister of customs, Mr. Sifton did not have much explaining to do during the session, tariff matters being largely in abeyance. When he has spoken on other topics his lucidity of expression and explanation has been a matter of comment. This was noticeable a few days before prorogation when, in connection with the resumed debate on titles, he made a plea for a unanimous representation from the Canadian parliament to the Imperial authorities in regard to the matter. It is generally understood that in regard to matters where correct legal opinion is essential, Sir Robert Borden has learned to lean on the Liberal Unionist minister from Alberta. In the days of the Borden administration Mr. Meighen was the prime minister's chief adviser on legal matters, but his mantle has in some degree, at any rate, fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Sifton. Mr. Meighen's time, it might be remarked, is now largely taken up with the details connected with the administration of the Interior Department, while his spare hours have been devoted to a consideration of the railway problem.

The Group of New Members

So much for the new ministers. Next to them western influence at Ottawa has been augmented mostly by a group of new members of courage and ability whose numbers include recognized leaders of the grain growers of the prairie provinces. The best known of these, of course, are R. C. Henders, of Manitoba, and Mr. Maharg, of Saskatchewan. Of the two, Mr. Maharg was heard the most frequently in the house, but Mr. Henders, as indicated in a previous letter, had a better opportunity for concrete performance because of his selection as chairman of the commons committee on agriculture. As a result of his insistence that the committee should do some really practical work, several illuminative reports were made to the house dealing with the need of labor throughout Canada in connection with the production of this year's crop. At this point mention should be made of F. L. Davis, Liberal Unionist from Neepawa, the chairman of a sub-committee which spent much time to good advantage framing a report on the less essential industries of the Dominion. The information gathered by the committee on agriculture will doubtless be of use in connection with governmental action following the registration of the manpower of the nation on June 22.

Mr. Maharg's activities, insofar as shown in the records, were confined to a few excellent speeches in the house and an occasional contribution to discussions in committees. It was Mr. Maharg who surprised some members of the house by effectually exploding the theory that a hard and fast agreement was made before the election that the tariff must not be touched during the progress of the war. Mr. Maharg's remarks "in that regard," as Sir Robert Borden would put it, have already been quoted, as well as his warning to the government that it could not expect its followers to be docile at future sessions unless it tries hard to live up to the expectations of the people who returned it to power.

Several other members from beyond

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Mr. Maharg Exploded the Theory that there was a Hard and Fast Agreement that the Tariff Must Not be Touched During the Progress of the War.

has had to address the house both by way of explanation and defence. His explanations have been clear and to the point, while his defence when the administration has been attacked has been fair and reasonable and such as to disarm his critics. As a matter of fact, none of the ministers are held in higher regard by the opposition than the minister of agriculture. His frank confession in his maiden speech in the house that he was new to the parliamentary life and practice, but anxious to learn and do his best, won for him the immediate confidence of the house and everything that occurred during the course of the session tended to strengthen that confidence. "I will state quite frankly," said Mr. Crerar, when he first

fore any important decision as to government action is decided upon. Mr. Calder, during the session, and for some time before was the chairman of a cabinet sub-committee in charge of legislation. The sub-committee undoubtedly did good work because government bills were brought down in good time and were so well framed that the complaints as to bad drafting by legal lights on the opposition benches were not so numerous as usual. Mr. Calder's silence was doubtless due to a personal disinclination to talk for the mere sake of talking. He was probably satisfied with the views put forward by others in support of government legislation, or in reply to criticisms, and did not see the need of prolonging discussions. Doubt-

Paula of the Movies

PART III.

HER husband approached with self-assurance, chucked her under the chin, tickled the goose with his walking stick, chatting, smiling, in his polished way. Presently they moved off together, she swinging her sunbonnet beside her and looking at the ground, he bending close to her face and whispering in her ear. The poultry fluttered about their feet. A horse thrust his head from a stable window. A windmill turned lazily in the distance. It was a pretty picture.

So much for the rehearsal. Now the business was repeated to the accompaniment of the camera's whirr-r-r.

Other pictures were taken, and all of them featuring Paula: Paula shucking corn to the pigs; Paula rubbing the muzzle of a horse; Paula milking a cow; Paula sliding down a hay-stack, etc. In all of them, too, her husband took part, and it was to be seen that his suavities were having their way with her. She was falling violently in love with him.

Except when their presence was demanded before the camera, the other players took not the slightest interest in what was going on, most of them preferring to wander about the farm and examine things unfamiliar to them. Sam, however, followed the director everywhere,—and so did all the members of the nutting party except young Peters and Bessie,—and, observing Paula and her husband with a heavy heart, he gradually picked up the thread of the story. Paula, of course, was a farmer's daughter, while her husband took the role of a city man who was trying to lure her from home—and succeeding woefully well. Paula's father was tyrannical and overbearing, though her care-free gaiety on the farm belied that. At any rate, she was making up her mind to run away from home in spite of Papa and Mamma and everything.

But Sam's interest began to wane too, when he saw that only Bess and Peters were not among those there. And how he regretted now his unfortunate response when she had asked if he didn't want to go nutting with her! How he wished now he had answered otherwise!

He wondered what Peters was saying to her—wherever they happened to be—and what she was saying to Peters; and this same wondering quite failed to brighten his cheerlessness.

Yes, the movies had begun to pall; the prospect of becoming a film favorite no longer appealed to Sam Llewellyn; and presently he went to Director Carney, tapped him on the shoulder, and asked:

"When do I start acting in this play?"

Carney turned and looked at him without a vestige of recognition behind the horn-rimmed spectacles.

"Who the devil are you? Oh, yes! I remember you now: you're the sub-wood-chopper. Well, I won't need you for an hour yet. Run away now and don't bother me. I'm busy."

Mr. Carney was indeed busy just then, and no mistake. Paula's tyrannical father was acting more like a bowery hoodlum than a man born and bred in the country; her mother had attempted to milk a cow on the cow's left side, with disastrous results; and the brother of this country maiden who wanted to run away had unluckily examined the interior of a beehive, mistaking it for a pigeon house. And it was Mr. Carney's business to keep all of these people properly adjusted.

Sam, thinking to invest his hour's leisure profitably, started for the chestnut trees, making a pronounced detour for the benefit of any who might be watching him. He was not greatly surprised, on arriving there, to find no living thing except a squirrel. In a rather pensive cast of thought he strolled slowly back along the snake-like creek, his eyes fixed on the ground, which, however, he did not see.

But in a little while he came abruptly to a halt, and his eyes, no longer vacant, stared intently ahead through the lace-work of a willow and became riveted on a narrow footbridge spanning the creek near the Wrights' woodlot. Young

Peters and Bessie sat on this bridge in the world-old attitude of a man wooing a maid.

And Sam, standing not sixty feet away as one turned to stone, began to realize several things which he should have known sooner. He recognized now that the emotion aroused in him by the cinema actress had been only a hectic infatuation that had passed like a puff of hot wind, and he saw, too late, that he had always cared in a very real way for Elizabeth Dwyer. This sight of her now, almost in the arms of his rival, left no doubt about that.

Absorbed in each other, they were clearly oblivious to him—and to everything else around them, he bitterly thought—and Sam turned and retraced his steps while his heart filled with desolation.

On his way back to the barnyard he met the whole troupe of players and the

pitchfork; then the old man's wife hot-foots it after him, waving a dish pan; then the gal's brother comes running, and then half a dozen farm hands. All this time you're standing here, gaping for all you're worth. But when you see the farm hands you join 'em, understand? Run as hard as you can. Don't drop your axe, but carry it along with you and swing it over your head as you run as if you meant to chop somebody's arm off. Now then, do you get me?"

"I getcha," said Sam, who felt his vocabulary was improving under Mr. Carney's excellent tutelage.

"Good! Now then, let's see you chop a little wood."

Sam spat on his hands, gripped the axe, glanced briefly at the bridge, then displayed some plain and fancy wood-chopping, an occupation neither new nor novel to him.

"You'll do," said the director, who

cheeks reddening a little. He wondered if she were blushing because she was ashamed of him.

However, there was no time now to wonder about such things. All was ready for the final start. Four cameras were stationed along the gently sloping hill to pick up the chase as it moved toward the road. One of these cameras stood twenty feet from Sam.

Carney shouted through his megaphone: "Chop wood, there!"

Sam picked up his ax, with a last glance at the bridge. Bessie was still leaning against the handrail, and it occurred to him suddenly that she shouldn't do that. He remembered having noticed last week that the rail was rickety, decidedly unsafe. Maybe he'd better warn her.

While he was contemplating doing this he heard Carney shout to him again, angrily this time, and he brought the axe down on the log before him with tremendous vigor. Simultaneously the nearest camera set up its soft purr, which denoted the play was on in earnest.

"Look up, there!" yelled Carney through the megaphone. "Register surprise—mouth open, eyes wide!"

Sam ceased his chopping, just as he had done in the rehearsal, and looked toward Paula and her husband tearing madly down the hill and glancing back over their shoulders as if fearing pursuit.

And right there Mr. Llewellyn's career as a film favorite ended. He heard a piercing scream from the bridge, and in the instant he required to look that way he learned that his contemplated warning was of no use to Bessie now. The handrail had broken. Bessie was in the creek.

In this moment, also, young Peters lost his one and only chance of becoming a successful suitor for the hand of Bessie Dwyer. He hesitated in the aperture made by the broken rail, irresolute, undecided, it would seem, whether to plunge to the rescue or allow the young lady to wade ashore by herself. Perhaps he thought the water was a trifle too cold on this November day for impromptu plunges.

It was cold, icy, in fact, but that didn't restrain Sam Llewellyn, who needed less time to reach a decision than Mr. Peters required. Dropping his axe, forgetful that the cameras were churning away as if nothing untoward had happened, he rushed headlong for the creek.

In half a minute he had Bessie around the waist and was slushing to dry land with her. Ten seconds more and he was kneeling over her on the bank. And here an interesting happening occurred. The play, it seemed, had come abruptly to a stop, and all the performers were hurrying toward the bridge. Director Carney was among the first to arrive, and his stormy face boded a tempest as he flourished his megaphone and demanded:

"What in hell do you mean by it! You've gummed up everything! You've —"

"Here," broke in Sam, springing quickly to his feet, "shut up, and give me that coat!" And thereupon, with no more speech, he removed the natty gray overcoat from Director Carney's back and wrapped it around Bessie.

And now he was hastening with her toward the farmhouse. He heard Carney shout through the megaphone:

"You needn't come back! You're fired!"

And some how those words were the pleasantest he had heard that day. Bessie, considerably frightened and little the worse for that, was soon quite all right in Mrs. Wright's kitchen. Muffled in several blankets, she sat toasting her bare feet near the oven, sipping hot tea and talking to Sam, who was holding her unengaged hand and gazing into her hazel eyes as if he saw a glimpse of heaven in each of them.

"But you haven't told me yet, Sam, how you happened to be with those moving-picture people."

"It's a long story," said Sam, pressing her hand between both of his, "and

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In half a minute he had Bessie around the waist and was slushing to dry land with her.

crowd of curious onlookers, and all headed for the creek. Carney carried an axe, which he promptly handed to Sam. "Time for your stunt now. C'mon!"

Sam fell in with the rest, the axe slung across his shoulder, and was conducted to a woodpile scarcely a step from the bridge. It was several minutes later when he trusted himself to look that way, and then he saw that his rival and Bessie, having been interrupted in their sweet solitude, were now standing and observing matters with indubitable interest.

Meanwhile Director Carney had been explaining certain things to Sam:

"Here's the idea: The heroine of this sketch elopes with her city admirer. An auto waits in the road yonder ready to start with 'em. They chase this way. You stand here chopping wood. When you hear 'em coming you look up and register curiosity—"

"Register—" ventured Sam.

"Sure, register! Let your mouth sag open and distend your eyes; look as curious and surprised as you know how. Well, this gal's daddy finds she's gone and chases after all, brandishing a

then swung round to the others. "Now then, everybody! Rehearsal!"

The rehearsal went off, as Mr. Carney intended, amid furious excitement; but Sam, far from feeling like a great movie actor in all this frantic hubbub, was wondering what Bessie was thinking of him, and was sure it was nothing complimentary. His role, as he knew, was a mean one; and she, of course, must know it too. Yes, undoubtedly she was laughing at him.

Walking back to the woodpile he flushed somewhat under his tan, and the flush was not caused by his violent exertion in the spectacular chase. When he prepared himself for the real performance he was on the point of mutiny. How gladly he would have exchanged places with Peters at this moment!

He looked again toward the bridge. Bessie was leaning with her back against the handrail, and he surprised her in the act of gazing steadfastly at him. She hastily averted her eyes, her

Working the Summerfallow

TO get the best results from the summerfallow the preliminary work must be done the previous fall, by shallow plowing, disking or cultivating the field after the crop is removed. Summerfallowing is done with two objects in view—control of weeds and conservation of moisture. It is generally understood that conservation of moisture by fallowing, to grow a sure crop, is the most important, but the control of weeds is more important, as no matter how well we have plowed the fallow the crop will suffer accordingly if the weeds are not controlled. By intelligent cultivation for the control of weeds the object of conservation of moisture is gained. The best time to plow the fallow is as early in June as possible. I have known many fields of fallow that were apparently good to look at, but which gave crops on portions of the field where weeds got control that would not pay for the time to bind them. A nice black summerfallow is not a sure indication of good work done or promise of a good crop the following season.

Weeds are the important factor to have in mind when summerfallowing, excepting on clean, new lands. The most satisfactory method to control weeds is to encourage them to grow and then destroy them. To do this we must consider the kind of weeds that may lie on the field. There are different kinds of weeds to be considered and every grain grower should be acquainted with their habits of growth and character and the effect they may have on the growing crop. Many promising fields of grain have been ruined by neglect to control weeds at the proper time, when it was a simple matter to do. This has not altogether been owing to carelessness. No one would wilfully neglect his crop. It has been for want of knowledge of the nature of the weeds, their habit and growth and their harmful effect on the crop, especially of the small weeds of the winter annual class that may have been in the field at the time the crop was sown. Once the opportunity to destroy them just previous to seeding has passed there is no remedy, and the crop yield is reduced according to the amount of weeds in the field at that time.

Three Main Classes of Weeds

There are different kinds of weeds to be considered, and the treatment for one kind will not apply to some others. We have the annuals, perennials and winter annuals. The most common in the annual class are lambs quarter, wild buckwheat, mustards, wild oats, volunteer grain. Of winter annuals there are stink weed or French weed, shepherd's purse, peppergrass, whitlow grass (not very common), crowfoot and blue bur. These weeds germinate in the fall and live over through the winter. Perennials include such weeds as couch and sweet grass and some native weeds. Of the annuals, lambs quarter, wild buckwheat and others are easily controlled. Wild oats, however, are difficult. The winter annuals are easily controlled if attended to at the right time. The grasses are more difficult as well as the thistles. I would consider the wild oats, native grasses, couch and sweet grass and perennial thistles hard to control and needing special treatment. I have no experience

Look After the weeds and the Moisture will take care of itself—By Seager Wheeler



The Summerfallow Should be Plowed as Early in June as Possible and as Deep as Possible.

with the thistles, so cannot give any advice except that of keeping them from getting into the leaf stage.

The wild oat is of the same character as the grain crop. Practically all of the other weeds are small seeded and if buried deeply by the plow will remain at the bottom of the furrow until turned up again. But the wild oats, if buried anywhere from six to eight inches deep, lie dormant until the following season when they may push their way up and appear in the crop.

To control them the best plan is to plow shallow in the fall, about two inches deep, pack and harrow. Encourage germination. Some will germinate in the fall, although not noticed, and will be destroyed by hard frosts. The greater portion will germinate freely in the spring, but not all of them. This growth in the spring may be destroyed when the fallow is plowed, but the plowing should not be delayed as the wild oat will use up the moisture, and if they are thick on the ground will dry the soil so hard that good plowing is not possible for the other weeds. Either plowing or surface cultivation by the disc, harrow or cultivator should be given in the fall.

Plow Summerfallow in June

The plowing of the fallow should be done as early in June as possible and as deep as possible to provide a reservoir for all the rain that fall. The depth to plow is regulated by local conditions, but from six to eight inches deep is practical no matter if an inch or two of raw soil is brought up by the plow as the weather influence throughout the season will release some fresh plant food and will not interfere with the growing crop. It will also provide an ideal mulch. What we want is depth of soil to provide a root and seed bed. Where shallower plowing is done (and there is a lot of it done) there will be some loss of humus and fibre and drifting may result. The fine particles of dust that we see in the air at the time of high winds is the most valuable of the soil humus. When this humus is lifted

from the soil by winds and carried off by melting snows in the spring it is a distinct loss.

There is a general impression that it is harmful to the growing crop to bring up new raw soil and the general advice given is to keep the humus near the top. This is doubtful advice to follow at all times. In theory this advice looks good, but it is misleading.

Put the humus near the top and away it will go at the first heavy blow, to enrich the roadsides, the edges of the field and waste places. All plants do not feed near the surface and when a grain crop is grown it needs the humus below where the roots may revel and develop a healthy plant. In plowing six to eight inches deep there is no danger of putting the humus away out of reach of the crop. Put it where the crop can use it. It cannot use it on the surface and the raw new soil brought up by the plow and put on the top with the humus and fibre, stubble and vegetation inverted to the bottom of the furrow, conserves it for future use. It is to be understood that this applies to old soil that has been under cultivation some years. New lands may be deepened gradually each season. It is poor practice to plow continually at the same depth.

In dealing with methods of plowing the summerfallow, one cannot lay down any definite method as there are so many factors to be considered and must be left to the individual who is acquainted with local conditions. In general, where the soil is deep enough it is advisable to plow deep, bearing in mind that down out of reach of the plow the soil contains plant food that can never be fully utilized by the crop unless brought to the surface. The plant food in new soil is locked up and needs the weathering influence of winds, air, rains, snow and cultivation to unlock some of it. While lying at the top it answers a very useful purpose in providing an ideal mulch and protects the more valuable portions of the soil from the ravages of high winds, etc. At the next plowing it is inverted again

and adds depth of soil and when brought up again by the plow may be utilized by a growing crop.

Cultivation After Plowing

After the field is thus plowed deeply it should be packed, followed by the plank drag to level the surface, which is very essential to a good fallow. The levelling of the surface prepares the way for the cultivation to follow. The cultivator, the duckfoot especially, can go at an even depth over the field, whereas if there are any ridges or hollows they ride on the ridges and miss the hollows and do not get all the weeds. The harrows also work at a uniform depth, as well as other implements that may be used, and last but not least the seeder. The seed is also planted at a uniform depth, resulting in even growth of the crop. After the field is dragged the harrows should follow.

The next work will be cultivation and control of weeds. These will appear later on, and the annual and winter annual weeds should be taken in hand while they are small. They should be destroyed before they get into the rough leaf. This can be easily done by the harrows and considerable work can be saved if this implement is used. The harrowing also establishes the mulch. Where wild oats and volunteer grain shows up, then a duckfoot cultivator or similar tool is necessary. The growth should be allowed to get into the early stooling stage, and in operation the duckfoot should pull the weeds out rather than cut them off below the surface. When they are cut off they will continue to grow, so they must be uprooted. I would not recommend the disc harrow for this work, and it should not be used if it can be avoided as it loosens up the soil too deeply. It does not get all the weeds unless it is set to cut too deep to be advisable. Many a good fallow has been spoiled by using the disc harrow late in the season and spoiling the good work done throughout the season. What we want is the lower portion firm and the top loosened to a depth of about two or two and one half inches. The disc harrow when used late in the season may bring up a fresh lot of seeds that will not germinate until the following summer in the crop. What we want is to encourage a weed growth throughout the season and destroy it.

Fall and Spring Cultivation

To encourage growth, the cultivator, equipped with teeth about two inches wide, is an excellent implement to use, as it aerates the soil and encourages weed growth, especially wild oats and volunteer grain that may not germinate unless this is done. Cultivation should be given up to the time of harvest and after threshing. At this time watch should be kept to note if any of the winter annuals have started. As they germinate freely in the fall they should not be overlooked. At this time the plants may be very small, ranging in size from a pinhead to a button or larger. They are so insignificant at this time and early in the spring before seeding that they are often overlooked. They should be destroyed in the fall. The implement to use depends on the condition of the surface soil. If loose on top the harrows may be used; if firm, then the duckfoot

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This is not a Summerfallowing, but a Seeding Scene. These Outfits, however, will be kept Busy on the Fallow this Season.

From Producer to Consumer

THE busiest corner in Calgary on a Saturday morning is the market. To and from the market from early morning until noon throng the thrifty housewives of Calgary. True, it is open every day, but Saturday is the day of all the days. Farmers begin coming in with their produce on Friday night. They unload at the market and arrange their wares in readiness for the early shoppers of the morning. All Saturday forenoon the farmers and gardeners are driving to the market. The bulky parcels, in their wagons, disclose all sorts of toothsome articles for the city man's Sunday dinner. The large odd-shaped covered parcel is a quarter of beef. The sacks have potatoes, carrots and every other vegetable grown on a prairie farm. Another contains fine plump spring chickens and turkeys. In the carefully covered crock is the sweetest and most delicious of butter. The crate contains dozens of new-laid eggs. Beside the farmer on the seat is a jug of vinegar. Do you wonder that the women of Calgary are bright and early to the market on Saturday morning?

Long before war conditions brought into existence the "cash and carry" system the housewives of Calgary were accustomed to take with them to market large baskets or shopping bags. Nor were they loath to carry the bulging receptacles home. They had saved a few hard-earned dollars besides securing for Sunday a real country dinner. Though, perhaps, more persons per capita patronize the Calgary market than do any other market in Canada, there are still a large number who will not give this public institution the benefit of a trial. They are not alive to the great principle of co-operation, or to the fact that they have in their midst a project the very existence of which is to regulate prices and do what it can to bring down the High Cost of Living.

Short Circuiting the Produce Trade

Several years ago the Calgary market came into being. Mrs. Georgina Newhall, a home economist of national note, decided that the exorbitant prices charged by the middle-men could not more effectively be regulated than by actually starting a market and by bringing the producer in direct touch with the consumer. The multiplicity of middle-men meant that the producer was forced to accept too little for his produce and the consumer was forced to pay too much. She organized a consumer's league. The Consumer's League, working with the city, established the present market. Before the war the patronage both of the consumers and the producers soon outgrew the market building. A new wing was built almost as large as the main building. For the first couple of years the whole building was utilized in accommodating the market patrons. As with everything else, the market business had a decided falling off owing to the war. The added expense of heat and light and the increase in cost made it imperative that a minimum amount of space be used. Only a few stalls in the new building are now being used.

The market is a large stone building, sanitarily and conveniently arranged. It is situated slightly to one side of the business section of the city. Several carlines pass it. The city, in order to encourage the people to patronize the market, give a one-way rate on the street car for the forenoon.

Associated Consumers

Mrs. Newhall has for many years been a close student of home economics. She has long been the con-

Calgary Market a Boon to Consumer and an Impetus to Truck Farming—By Mary P. McCallum

vener of the committee on household economics for the National Council of Women of Canada and has done much excellent work as head of that committee. Since the formation of the food control board of Alberta a board organized to assist and co-operate with the food controller, she has been a valued member. A year ago Mrs. Newhall decided that one market such as that in Calgary could do little more than deal with the little superficial results of the multiplicity of middle-men. No attempt could be made by one market to cope with the real situation. It was impossible to get to the bottom of things and exert any adequate control. She then organized what is known as the Associated Consumers, an organization nation-wide in its scope. Mrs. Newhall herself is the president. This new organization is endeavoring to nationalize all Canadian consumers into a united association. For example, should the packing houses run the price of

beef away out of reach and reason, as they have done in the past, the Associated Consumers, through their organization, should be able to boycott the packers and buy from the producer direct. They could then give the producer a better figure than the packers and yet buy from them at a much lower figure than they could buy from the retailers, who bought from the wholesalers, who in turn secured their supply from the packers.

The organization is too new and frail as yet to have attained any marked success. As a matter of fact, it is yet busy struggling for an existence. However, outside of government control of prices, no adequate control of the cost of living can be exerted unless the people who must be the consumers unite in a solid organization. Should that

organization become strong enough to bring the producer in touch with the consumer at nearly every point in Canada a regulation is established at once. It is a happy objective for which to work.

Regulating Prices

An innovation which the consumers of

Calgary have established in their market is what is known as the city stall. The city stall is one rented and operated entirely by the members of the league. The manager of the market acts also as the manager of this stall. He has the privilege of securing his produce where he can get it cheapest. The executive of the consumers' organization, before the introduction of the city stall, discovered that prices on the market were no lower than they were in the retail store in the city. There was absolutely no reason why they might expect the people of Calgary to come to the market. The farmer who brought in beef and sold it on the

market charged just as much as the butcher down town. That is, he had the profit he would have had had he sold to the butcher, as well as the butcher's profit. They decided that the prices on the market needed regulation as well as those of retailers. They then introduced the city stall. The manager must do his buying in the most economical way he can. He secures the prices from the retailers up-town and sets his price reasonably below theirs. This controls the prices in the market. A farmer with potatoes to sell soon finds that he cannot sell them for the same price as the man up-town because the city stall at the end of the market was selling them cheaper. His price must come down then. Mrs. Newhall says that it is a point of note that as soon as the city stall is sold out of any commodity,

say eggs, the price of the farmers' eggs immediately jumps to the price of eggs down town.

Frequently the manager of the market takes a buying trip to the fruit valleys of British Columbia. He, by buying from the grower direct, is able to get produce at the lowest possible figure. This gives entire satisfaction to both parties. Indeed, the Calgary market has more than once proved a boon to the small farmer of British Columbia. Frequently, the fruit farmer there ships to the market and the city stall sells the produce on a percentage basis. Many farmers within a radius of 50 miles of Calgary do this too and find the arrangement quite satisfactory.

Scores of farmers within a radius of 20 miles of Calgary bring their produce to the market. One woman from 21 miles away is on the market every Saturday morning. It is a common achievement for her to sell eight or nine hogs and half a beef as well as her butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables. She comes in on Friday night and is prepared for the early shopper on Saturday morning. Many of the markets in the east have a restriction against the man or woman who sells pork or beef in small quantities as do the butchers. They are permitted to sell in halves or quarters. In Calgary they may sell as small quantities as they can cut. This is a decided advantage to the farmer.

All meats are inspected and marked by an inspector in the employ of the city. Last June the manager of the market purchased two tons of fresh fish. The members of the Associated Consumers themselves went down to the market and sold it. The labor cost nothing. In this way the people of Calgary were enabled to buy fresh fish at the market for nine cents a pound, while those who retailed it were asking 15 cents. In early October another two tons were purchased and disposed of in the same manner. This is only one instance of how the Associated Consumers through organized co-operation are able to cut down to a certain extent the high cost of living.

The Place of the Dealer

An important adjunct of any market is the dealer. Last fall there was considerable aversion stirred up against the dealer who was doing business on the market. Mrs. Newhall took a trip to the east and visited many markets, both in Ontario and in the United States, and made special study of the dealer and his place in a public market. Without exception she found dealers firmly established. Mrs. Newhall quotes many advantages to be gained by permitting the dealer to remain on the market. In the coldest part of the winter when few farmers or gardeners can bring produce to the market, or have it to bring, those who are in the habit of patronizing the market find instead of

a few farmers several dealers who must, because of the city stall, sell a trifle below the down-town prices. In conversation with several of the dealers it was learned that they were willing to adhere to the market regulations and that they had no fear but what they could make a success of their business there. Perhaps this indicates plainer than anything else that the middle-men can still make a comfortable living if they cut down their profits a trifle. The president of the Associated Consumers stated also that when women came to the market to get cheaper groceries she was brushed in contact with the farmer and saw what he had to offer. The dealer was a drawing card, both for the farmer and the consumer.

No dealer or grocer is permitted to buy from the

Continued on Page 51



Mrs. Georgina Newhall
Who organized and is now head of the Calgary City Market, one of the most successful markets in Canada.



A View of the Interior of the Market.
All ready for the Saturday trading, the market presents an attractive and prosperous appearance.

United Farmers of Alberta

THE question of more and better water is one of paramount importance to the settlers in Southern Alberta. The Lethbridge Board of Trade is to be complimented upon having taken such an active part in the effort to secure more and better water for the farmers in southern Alberta. It is one thing to say that the cities depend for their success upon the prosperity of the farmers in Western Canada, but it is another and an entirely different thing for a city to express in practical terms of helpful co-operation its belief in this principle. The Lethbridge Board of Trade has repeatedly demonstrated a genuine and painstaking desire to help the farmers of southern Alberta.

The pamphlet just published gives a full report of the "water conference" called by the Lethbridge Board of Trade. It also contains the following important announcement in regard to discovery of water in southern Alberta:

"Before this bulletin goes to press it is learnt that one of the wells drilled by the Dominion government has proved water at the road allowance between sections 11 and 12, township 8, range 13, west 4th meridian, about 10 miles north-east of Skiff. A flowing well has been developed there.

The other well being drilled by the Dominion government about ten miles south of Bow Island, on the road allowance north of section 19, township 9, range 10, west 4th meridian, was not completed in the fall of 1917, but drilling will be resumed in 1918.

In the meantime another artesian well has been brought in, close to Gahern postoffice, about 12 miles south of Etzikom; this is on the road allowance between sections 19 and 30, township 4, range 8, west 4th meridian. This well is delivering a splendid flow of water, estimated at over 30,000 gallons per day."

The pamphlet contains a number of helpful articles of importance to the farming community. In addition to the report of the conference these include a discussion of "water consumed by Crops and Weeds," by A. S. Dawson, chief engineer, C.P.R., Department of Natural Resources; "Water Supply and Agricultural Education," by E. A. Howes, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta; "Holding Surface Water by Dams," by E. Ainsworth, Inspector of Public Works in the province; an article on "Farm Water Supply Survey," by F. O. Nunick, Agriculturist of the Commission of Conservation; etc.

One of the most practical articles is that on "Purifying Water on the Farm," by F. H. Peters, Commissioner of Irrigation for the Dominion of Canada, describing a method of distilling water, applicable to the farm home. Mr. Peters gives a drawing of the system, which is very simple, and which he says could probably be installed for about \$10.00, providing a good supply of pure drinking water in each farm home. Further Mr. Peters announces that anyone who would like to have one of these stills constructed could obtain, free on request from the Commissioner of Irrigation at Calgary, a set of plans and photographs from which any local tinsmith should be able to make the outfit.

G. B. Marnoch, president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, writes: "Water—almost any kind of water—is what many farmers want down in this district. I found people in some towns down Foremost way last summer paying 60 cents a tank for slough water—and yet have no eaves-troughs, which they might all easily have had around their buildings."

Co-operative Picnic

F. Olsen of New Norway, secretary of the New Norway local U.F.A., reports that a meeting of the local was held on April 29th. About forty members were present. The meeting was called to order about 8.30 p.m. by the chairman. Official circulars dated April 19 and 23 were read, also letter dated April 23, from Toronto, in regard to the work of the Y.M.C.A.

Some discussion took place in connection with the circular letters, but no

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alberta

definite action was taken, except in regard to U.F.A. Sunday, which will be observed by the local. It was also decided to hold an old times U.F.A. picnic on July 4, and the secretary was instructed to invite a speaker to be with them on that date. The Duhamel and Ferintosh locals will be invited to take part in their picnic, which they anticipate will be a great success. They hope to have a good speaker with them on that date, and think as a result the organization in general will be strengthened, and likely be a medium whereby a couple of new locals can be organized.

The secretary then addressed the meeting on the work of the Y.M.C.A. and asked the members to take up a subscription to help the work along, to which they heartily responded, with the result that \$45.50 was contributed to the fund. This amount has been forwarded to the Y.M.C.A. through the Central office.

U.F.A. Membership Drive

Northern Section

Division 1—Alberta and Great Waterways Line
(Meetings to be arranged).

Division 2—C.N.R. Edmonton-Athabasca
Speakers—W. F. Bredin, H. E. Flett, Miss Spiller.

Athabasca, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Colinton, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Morrinville, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.
Legal, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.
Clyde, 8 p.m., Friday, June 21.
Westlock, 2 p.m., Saturday, June 22.

Division 3—C.N.R. Edmonton West
(Meetings to be arranged).

Division 4—G.T.P. Edmonton West
Speakers—Rice Sheppard, O. W. Robinson, Mrs. Ross.

Lobstick, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Entwistle, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Fallis, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.
Stony Plain, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.
Spruce Grove, 8 p.m., Friday, June 21.
Villeneuve, 2 p.m., Saturday, June 22.

Division 5—C.N.R. Edmonton East
Speakers—J. W. Wood, J. D. Foster, Mrs. Postans.

Kitscoty, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Islay, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Vermilion, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.
Mannville, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.
Minburn, 8 p.m., Friday, June 21.

Division 6—G.T.P. Edmonton East
Speakers—H. E. Spencer, E. S. McRory, Mrs. Gunn.

Chauvin, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Edgerton, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Jarrow, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.
Viking, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.
Holden, 8 p.m., Friday, June 21.
Ryley, 3 p.m., Saturday, June 22.

Division 7—C.P.R. Wetaskiwin East
Speakers—F. W. Smith, J. J. McLellan, Mrs. Root.

Forestburg, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Galahad, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Killam, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.
Daysland, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.
Bawlf, 8 p.m., Friday, June 21.
Camrose, 2 p.m., Saturday, June 22.

Division 8—C.P.R. Lacombe East
Speakers—T. F. Caralon, C. F. Brown, Mrs. Dowler.

Bideford, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Monitor, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Veteran, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.
Federal, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.
Halkirk, 8 p.m., Friday, June 21.

Division 9—G.T.P.
Speakers—J. W. Leedy, P. S. Austin, Miss Reed.

Alix, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Mirror, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Bashaw, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.
New Norway, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.

Division 10—C.P.R. Calgary-Edmonton
Speakers—C. W. Carroll, R. A. Parker, M. W. Molyneux, Miss McCallum.
Penhold, 8 p.m., Monday, June 17.
Lacombe, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 18.
Wetaskiwin, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 19.

Millet, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 20.
Ledue, 2 p.m., Friday, June 21.

SOUTHERN SECTION

Division 11—C.P.R. Calgary-Edmonton
Speakers—Jos. Stauffer, M. W. Molyneux, Mrs. Root.

Innisfail, 8 p.m., Monday, June 24.
Bowden, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Carstairs, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 26.
Crossfield, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 27.
Beddington, 8 p.m., Friday, June 28.

Division 12—G.T.P. Calgary-Edmonton
Speakers—J. W. Leedy, H. E. Flett, Mrs. Barrett.

Ardley, 8 p.m., Monday, June 24.
Lousana, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Trochu, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 26.
Bircham, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 27.
Irricana, 8 p.m., Friday, June 28.

Division 13—C.N.R. Calgary-Alsask
Speakers—Rice Sheppard, P. S. Austin, Mrs. Stevenson.

Oyen, 8 p.m., Monday, June 24.
Cereal, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Richdale, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 26.
Hanna, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 27.
Craigmyle, 8 p.m., Friday, June 28.
Munson, 8 p.m., Saturday, June 29.

Division 14—C.P.R. Main Line East
Speakers—C. H. Harris, J. D. Foster, Mrs. Freeman.

Jenner, 8 p.m., Monday, June 24.
Duchess, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Carseland, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 26.
Suffield, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 27.
Armelgra, 8 p.m., Friday, June 28.

Division 15—C.P.R.
Speakers—S. S. Sears, E. S. McRory, Mrs. Sears.

Monarch, 8 p.m., Monday, June 24.
Champion, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Blackie, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 26.
Okotoks, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 27.
Cayley, 8 p.m., Friday, June 28.
Parkland, 2 p.m., Saturday, June 29.

Division 16—C.P.R. Crows Nest East
Speakers—P. Baker, S. S. Dunham, R. A. Parker, Mrs. A. E. George.

Irvine, 8 p.m., Monday, June 24.
Seven Persons, 2 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Winnifred, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Burdette, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 26.
Retlaw, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 27.
Lomond, 8 p.m., Friday, June 28.

Division 17—C.P.R. Lethbridge South
Speakers—P. Baker, T. O. King, J. J. McLellan, Mrs. Nellie Carr.

Orion, 8 p.m., Tuesday, June 25.
Magrath, 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 26.
Raymond, 8 p.m., Thursday, June 27.
Milk River, 8 p.m., Friday, June 28.

U.F.A. Briefs

A new local, to be known by the name of Warner, has been organized at Warner, Alberta, on May 18. O. F. King, of Raymond, director of the constituency, being the organizer. They are starting with a membership of 42. I. R. Rowland, of Warner, has been appointed as secretary.

At a meeting of the Glenwood local held recently, the leasing of land on Indian Reserve and fencing same came up for discussion, also the ordering of fence posts. It was decided to fence some land on the Blood Indian Reserve, to run cattle on, and to order one car of fence posts. The local recently purchased four cars of cedar fence posts and about 200 bails of wire.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers are aiming to raise their membership from 30,000 to 60,000 this year, or 100 per cent. If the U.F.A. brings the Alberta membership in the organized farmers' movement up to 25,000, that will be an increase of only 50 per cent.—surely not too much to aim for in the coming drive.

A short time ago we published a list of U.F.A. life members. We now publish a further list received within the last few weeks: G. A. Forster, Nateby, \$15; Alfred Briggs, Benton Station, \$15; John Clayton, Carbon, \$15; Frederick Wm. Godsall, Victoria, B.C. \$15; Jas. Whatley, Mere, \$15; O.B. Booth, Ardenode, \$15; Jas. Ferrier, Sedgewick, \$15; T. J. Ross, Olive, \$15; A. Ryhason, Bawlf, \$15; J. D. Wenger, Merryland, \$15.



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Manitoba Grain Growers

SOME of our workers, ambitious to have the June drive start on the dot, or a little before it, set out to hold a meeting at Homewood, on Friday evening, May 31. The skies were rather threatening at the outset, but grain growers do not stop for a passing cloud, but by the time Elm Creek was reached it was clear that Jupiter Pluvius was determined to have his innings first, and it rained all night. The grain grew but the meeting was not held.

On Monday, June 3, however, Jupiter was propitious. He slung a few splendid showers over the Brandon district through the afternoon, but when the time came for the meeting at Douglas, the sky was clear and the sun shining. A good audience greeted the speakers in the school-house and a good meeting was held. D. G. McKenzie, of Forrest, in a brief address introduced the topic of organization and its advantages. W. R. Wood followed urging the increasing need of standing together.

Miss Roe, in a thoughtful and earnest address presented the claims of the women to a place in the organization, and the avenues of service that open to them with the new status of fully qualified electors. This was Miss Roe's first appearance as a regular association campaigner, and the quality of her address is ample guarantee not only of her deep personal enthusiasm for the cause of rural life, but of her future success as a worker. Her appeal was heard with marked appreciation and before the close of the meeting she was able to arrange for another meeting to be held on Saturday afternoon, at which she will address the women of the community. She was followed by E. E. Bayne, of the United Grain Growers Ltd., who in a very practical and telling way presented the encroachments past and present of rival and predatory interests and the urgent necessity for opposing them with united strength.

The meeting after a short discussion proceeded to organize a local association. The new branch enrolled eighteen members and set Tuesday, June 11, as the date of a second meeting at which they expect to double their numbers. The officers elected were W. A. Wilkie, president; J. Nichol, vice-president and W. A. Muirhead, secretary-treasurer.

Thus the campaign began. The Brandon series of meetings proceeded according to schedule and this week the Souris series is going forward.

Revised List of Meetings

The following is the revised list of meetings for June:

Souris District

Week of June 10.—Speakers: Miss Roe, F. J. Collyer, W. R. Wood. Monday, June 10, 8 p.m., Cartwright-Holmfield; Tuesday, June 11, 3 p.m., Union of locals Killarney—Long River, Lena, Ninga; Tuesday, June 11, 8 p.m., Union of locals Boissevain—Royall, Desford, Whitewater; Wednesday, June 12, 3 p.m., Union of locals Deloraine—Medora, Regent, Mountsides; Wednesday, June 12, 8 p.m., Union of locals Melita—Pierson, Elva, Napinka; Thursday, June 13, 3 p.m., Union of locals Hartney—Lauder, Elgin; Thursday, June 13, 8 p.m., Union of locals Minto—Fairfax, Margaret; Friday, June 14, Union picnic at Waskada.

Portage District

Week of June 10.—Speakers: Miss McCallum, R. C. Henders, E. E. Bayne. Monday, June 10, 2 p.m., Elm Bank, 8 p.m., Elie; Tuesday, June 11, 2 p.m., Mill Creek, 8 p.m., Salem; Thursday, June 12, 2 p.m., Westbourne, 8 p.m., Macdonald; Thursday, June 13, 2 p.m., 8 p.m., Poplar Point; Friday, June 14, 2 p.m., Longburn, 8 p.m., High Bluff.

The Flee Island meeting has been called off, as there is a plowing match being held there that day.

Dauphin District

Week of June 17.—Speakers: Mrs. Wieneke, P. S. Austin, W. R. Wood. Monday, June 17, 2.30 p.m., Makinak (Carrick), 8 p.m., Ochre River; Tuesday, June 18, 2.30 p.m., Valley River,

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Building,
Main St. Winnipeg

8 p.m., Ethelbert; Wednesday, June 19, 2.30 p.m., Winnipegosis, 8 p.m., Fairville; Thursday, June 20, 2.30 p.m., Burrows, 8 p.m., Ashville; Friday, June 21, 2.30 p.m., Gilbert Plains, 8 p.m., Grandview; Saturday, June 22, 2.30 p.m., Silverwood, 8 p.m., Roblin.

Neepawa District

Week of June 17.—Speakers: Miss McCallum, C. H. Burnell, Mr. McKenzie. Monday, June 17, 2 p.m., Brookdale, 8 p.m., Gordon Church; Tuesday, June 18, 2 p.m., Riding Mountain, 8 p.m., Glenella; Wednesday, June 19, 2 p.m., Waldersee, 8 p.m., Bellhampton; Thursday, June 20, 2 p.m., Ryanton, 8 p.m., Amaranth; Friday, June 21, 2 p.m., Langruth, 8 p.m., Lakeland.

Neepawa District

Week of June 17.—Speakers: Miss Roe, R. C. Henders, E. E. Bayne. Monday, June 17, 8 p.m., Franklin; Tuesday, June 18, 8 p.m., Springhill; Wednesday, June 19, 8 p.m., Berton; Thursday, June 20, 8 p.m., Mayfield; Friday, June 21, 8 p.m., Edrans.

Portage District

Week of June 24.—Speakers: Miss Roe, W. R. Wood or R. C. Henders. Monday, June 24, 2 p.m., Hood Settlement, 8 p.m., Rossendale; Tuesday, June 25, 2 p.m., Arizona, 8 p.m., South End School; Wednesday, June 26, 2 p.m., Bagot, 8 p.m., Beaver; Thursday, June 27, 8 p.m., Gladstone; Friday, June 28, 8 p.m., Rosser.

Farmers' Day at Brandon

The following important announcement of interest to all Manitoba Grain Growers comes to hand from the secretary of the Brandon district association. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity it offers: "Arrangements are being made to hold a 'Farmers' Day' at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, on July 11, under the joint auspices of the Experimental Farm Staff and the Brandon District Grain Growers' Association. It is hoped to make this an event of great educational value to the farmers generally. The best authorities obtainable will be on hand to deliver addresses on agricultural affairs and on the Grain Growers' movement. Experts on all the various branches of agriculture will conduct the people over the farm, thoroughly explain all field crop experiments and give information regarding livestock, etc. Any information sought, either in regard to the Grain Growers' movement, farm operations, or the breeding of livestock will be gladly furnished. Hot tea and water will be furnished free of charge but no meals will be served. Everybody is expected to bring their own baskets. We sincerely hope that the farmers generally will avail themselves of the opportunity of securing information on many matters of vital interest to our rural people, and we hope that our local associations will take the matter up, organize auto excursions, carry their own banners and thus advertise our organization as well as obtain considerable educational benefit.—D. G. McKenzie."

The Military Draft in Manitoba

By way of answering queries regarding the action of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in reference to the effect of the recent military draft in Manitoba, it may be said that there has been constant communication with our representatives in Ottawa, keeping them posted as to the conditions arising from the draft, and that the following statement and suggestion was presented to the Government on behalf of the association early last month:—

The Production Problem in Manitoba

As secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, I desire to present to the attention of the Government, the following facts regarding the

agricultural situation in this province:

1. The necessity for the utmost effort to increase production has been deeply impressed upon the rural population and with the purpose of making such effort many farmers have secured tractors and outfits for breaking and cultivating land during this and next season.

2. In very many cases since older sons are either on land of their own or have joined the military forces the management of those outfits falls upon younger sons, many of them between the ages of 20 and 22, who have been left at home. The engineering skill necessary to work these is often beyond the capacity of the father of 65 or 70 years of age, and equally beyond the power of the Galician or Polish hired man, or of the town-bred youth whose services may be available. Experience has proved that there is very great risk in entrusting a four-horse team attached to a valuable drill or other implement to a man without farm experience. To entrust a tractor to such a man is impossible.

3. Farm laborers are practically unobtainable in Manitoba at the present time. Every inquiry indicates that the demand is much greater than the supply. Many tractors are standing unused, many horses are standing idle in their stables, hundreds of acres that would have been seeded cannot be seeded and hundreds of acres of breaking which had been planned cannot be broken. We have evidence that this condition obtains in practically every district in Manitoba.

4. It is impossible to doubt that the enforcement of the order-in-council is thus resulting in the lessening of production for the 1918 crop by many thousands of bushels and the lessening of the area that would be broken for the 1919 crop by many thousands of acres.

Under these circumstances and recognizing that the Empire, her Allies and their forces depend largely upon Canada and the United States for the food of the next two years, I respectfully suggest that in order to secure some approach to the increase in production that was contemplated, and that appears to be absolutely indispensable, and in order that there may be no serious diminution of the area proposed to be broken for 1919, such modification of the order be made, as shall secure:

1. That where a young man is the bona fide manager of a farm of one-half section or more he shall be returned to the land.

2. That where any farmer has planned the breaking of 50 acres or more for 1919, and has the equipment necessary he shall be appointed to do that work.

All other departments of human activity show continuous improvement, and the substitution of scientific for rule-of-thumb methods of election is an improvement long over-due. It may even be said that the continued successful working of representative institutions demand such an improvement. The accomplishment of other electoral reforms can be more easily attained by the adoption of a system which allows of the fair representation of all.—Humphries.

The progressive movement will do away with the unfair predominance of one sex, insist on the absolute equality of men and women before the law, and hold the parent responsible in a much higher degree than at present, as the trustee of the state for the welfare of the child.—R. J. Campbell.

It cannot be too often emphasized that social regeneration according to the conception of Christ cannot proceed on any other line than that of the replacing of bad men by good men.—Matthews.

We have no use for "protection" in the north-west, for nothing is raised in price for the benefit of the farmer, but on everything he buys he has to pay extra, on account of the tariff. What the people of Manitoba want is a free field and no favor.—Senator T. Watson.

Private Ross

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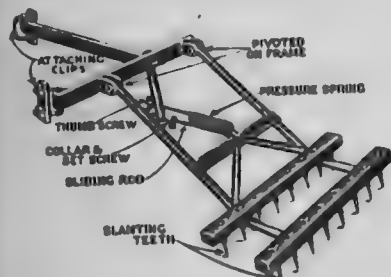


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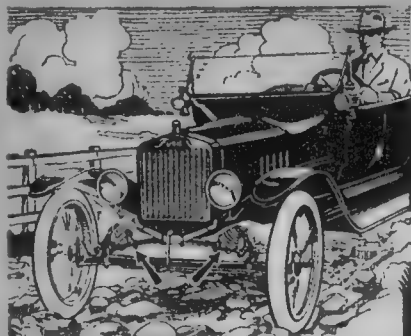
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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

THE following extract from an address given by me before the Saskatchewan Methodist Conference in session at Regina, June 5, is reproduced here as not alone setting forth the true ideal of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, but also as being opportune for us in connection with the Grain Growers' Association Sunday.—J. B. Musselman.

I thought that perhaps you might wish to know something more of the Grain Growers' Association in order that you might more intelligently estimate the true value of its work, the purity of its ideals and the soundness, fairness and reasonableness of the methods it has adopted for their attainment. If you find that its aims are worthy, that it holds ideals in common with your own, and that its methods are rational and reasonable, you will wish to help its work as you can. Indeed a great many country preachers of various denominations, including a number of Roman Catholic priests, are already active workers in the association and are lending splendid assistance in the spread of our propaganda.

The Grain Growers' Association was born of a dire need. It came into being with a very well-defined purpose—that of creating better conditions for the marketing of grain in Western Canada. Grain is practically the only commodity which the railway companies accept for transportation for which they do not also provide storage facilities while the same is being assembled in car-load quantities. Very early in western development the railway companies saw fit to give a monopoly of grain storage to certain concerns in order themselves to escape having to provide these facilities. The cruel abuses which arose in connection with the marketing of grain were largely due to this monopoly of storage. These abuses covered under-grading, over dockage, false weights and unfair prices. The means whereby these were inflicted were ready at hand in this partial monopoly held by the elevator companies, and no relief was obtained until under the Manitoba Grain Act the car-order-book system was instituted. Under this regulation the farmer secured the right to a car for the shipment of his own wheat in full car-loads in turn with any other farmer or elevator agent. It was one thing, however, to have such regulations in the Grain Act, and quite another to enforce the same. Every means, both fair and foul, were used to defeat the real object of this provision, and it was not until after the Grain Growers' Association had been formed and after it had boldly defied the great railway companies and elevator interests by causing the arrest of their agents and the imposition of heavy fines, that this order became finally effective. Had the Grain Growers' Association accomplished nothing else this one accomplishment alone would have fully justified its existence for it has been worth many millions of dollars to Western Canada.

Birth of Movement

The Association had its birth at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, in 1900, in a little meeting of determined farmers led by that dauntless champion of the square deal, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell. It is organized on the basis of local units, the intention being that each community should have its own organization and the whole together to have a central body through which they can collectively express themselves and make their influence felt. Under enthusiastic evangelistic leadership, by such men as Mr. A. E. Partridge, the late Mr. F. W. Green and others, the movement soon spread and has continued to grow both in numbers and in influence until the present day. A number of farmers' business bodies have had their origin in the association. The first to be created was the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg, which was brought into being for the express purpose of securing a seat on the Grain Exchange and by entering into the marketing of car-load quantities of grain on commission, to learn at first hand not only what were the abuses either real or imaginary under which the far-

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

mers considered themselves to be suffering in this connection, but also by their competition to force reforms.

The next to this province the most important development was the creation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company for the purpose of correcting conditions in the actual handling of grain at the country market points. This company has now 300 elevators in operation in Saskatchewan and a large terminal elevator at Port Arthur.

Our Municipal Hail Insurance Association also is a child of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, while the following reforms are each of them either wholly or in part due to the work of that body. The closing of the bars and liquor dispensaries of this province, the present dower law, women suffrage, implement contracts which reasonably protect the purchaser, legislation under which co-operative bodies are formed, a feasible rural credit scheme and many others. The association has supported the work of the Social Service Council, the Saskatchewan Public Education League, and all our various patriotic organizations. It has subscribed to every patriotic fund of importance, having contributed in one lump sum an entire trainload of 40 earloads of flour as a direct gift to the Imperial authorities by way of demonstrating its appreciation of the benefits we enjoy under British Imperial protection.

The association's honor roll is probably unique amongst honor rolls in Canada. While it has not been possible to secure actually definite records we have on file sufficient names of members and young sons of members who have gone to the front to warrant the assertion that the association has contributed no less than 5,000 men to the great cause for which we are fighting.

Similar organizations are in existence in Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario. For facility of joint expression of all of them together the Canadian Council of Agriculture was created. This council is composed of representatives of the various provincial-wide farmers' organizations connected with the Grain Growers' movement in Ontario and the three prairie provinces.

Not Revolutionary

By way of proof that the Grain Growers' movement is not revolutionary in its methods, but that it is at all times ready to discuss and to reason with the representatives of the great commercial, financial and transportation interests, some of whose methods it so keenly criticizes, I point your attention to the existence of what is known as the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture. This committee is composed of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the one hand and on the other, representatives from every organized commercial, financial and transportation activity in Western Canada, including such bodies as the Bankers' Association, the Manufacturers' Association, the Implement Dealers' Association, the Loan Companies' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association, the Railway Companies, Retail Dealers' Association and others. This joint committee holds meetings for the purpose of bringing face to face all these bodies of divergent interests for the free discussion, no less of their conflicting interests than of their common needs.

The association has a legal bureau for the service of its members. Information is freely dispensed on a vast variety of subjects. In scores of cases members have been saved from serious loss, and in not a few from bankruptcy by the advice or assistance of this department. When there is evidence of real oppression the association has not hesitated at its own expense to defend its members in the courts, and this at times with remarkable results. The utmost care is exercised not to encourage dishonesty or indifference to obligations, and in many cases where farmers have been in financial difficulties the frank advice of this department

has enabled them to arrange their affairs anew and finally win out.

Women have the same standing in the association as the men and several thousands are numbered amongst its 40,000 members.

Ideals of the Association

Today the ideals and activities of the association affect the whole field of the physical, moral and economic welfare of the people. It is not exclusively an organization of farmers, rather do we seek to bring into membership all who hold to the school of thought advocated by us on economic issues. We are teaching no narrow view of class interest; we seek only to escape the age long exploitation of the agriculturist.

Equity is the legend upon our emblem and by that we mean equality of opportunity, honest dealing and abolition of legalized exploitation.

Our aim is the building of a better, nobler, more efficient rural citizenship through education and the creation of a better home and community environment, and we believe that for this end the farmer must secure a just proportion of the wealth which he creates for the comfortable sustenance and education of himself and family.

Above all do we aim at the establishment of a real democracy, not merely to assure the right to participate in the affairs of the state, but to bring the masses to assume that responsibility because they realize and recognize the value and duty of citizenship. We believe that before a successful democracy can be established at least the three following conditions must be attained:

1. The common people must be educated on the great public questions involving legislation; they must have a fair knowledge of the great underlying principles affecting the whole field of economics, jurisprudence and hygiene, for without this they cannot intelligently and with safety participate in government.

2. We must develop in the masses of our people a greater sense of personal responsibility for collective enterprise, covering the entire field from the local school district up to national activities.

3. We must teach the common people, and especially the farmers, facility for expression; that is to say they must learn how to express themselves on their feet in public gatherings. We are teaching that no man has attained the full stature of citizenship unless he is both able and willing to take his place in the deliberative gatherings of his fellows.

Means Employed for the Attainment of These Ends

The true goal for which we are striving can never be attained without first correcting popular ethical standards. The two principle means by which we hope to attain our end are, first, the purification of politics and the elimination of party patronage and class privilege. Second, by the creation of a better, more wholesome and more comfortable home environment, the provision of better educational facilities and the inspiration of our people with a desire for true excellence, to lay the foundations for the finest type of Western Canadian rural citizenship. We believe that environment is the chief moulder of character and that neither poverty nor luxury make a right environment. One is as demoralizing as the other. For the creation of a correct environment it is essential that the people upon the land should retain a just proportion of the wealth which they create. To accomplish this we are endeavoring by fair and open means to eliminate both waste and exploitation. We are not at enmity with the retailer or any other legitimate business class, but we are endeavouring to correct some of the abuses which have crept into the whole system of distribution.

We believe that the high protective tariff is the greatest instrument of plunder that the civilized world has ever invented and we are its sworn enemies. We believe also that all these matters cannot be corrected with one big revolutionary stroke, but rather that permanent reform is attained by slow and well-founded progression. We are

Continued on Page 37

Fitting Cattle for the Show Ring

Suggestions for making them appear to best advantage

THE object of fitting cattle for the show ring is to have them appear before the judge to the best advantage possible. The expert showman aims to hide, as much as possible, objectionable features of the animal, and at the same time have the good qualities stand out conspicuously by proper trimming, grooming, etc. An animal worthy of the show ring will get a better consideration if properly groomed than if it were shown in the rough. Another important factor in showing cattle is to have them well halter-broken so that they will lead and stand well in the ring. Prizes and even proper consideration may sometimes be lost by not having the animal so well trained that it can be handled with ease.

Of course, animals intended for the show would be kept reasonably clean all the time, but special preparation should begin at least a month or six weeks before entering the show circuit.

For trimming the feet of cattle the following tools are necessary: A chisel, pinchers, jack-knife, farrier's knife and a rasp. The feet should be kept trimmed, the soles carefully pared out, so that the animal can walk naturally and stand squarely on them. Occasionally cattle come into the show ring with feet having a sled-runner shape. Nothing looks worse. Animals that are accustomed to being handled do not object to having their feet trimmed. When the rough edges are being cut off with the chisel or pinchers great care should be exercised not to cut off too much at a time. If you cut in too deep you may reach the sensitive part of the foot and the animal may go lame. Use the rasp to smoothen the horn of the foot and give it the proper shape or balance. By means of the farrier's knife trim out the loose, scraggy portions of the sole, always with great care.

Trimming the Feet

A chute is sometimes necessary in which to put the animals that object to having their feet trimmed. To trim the hind feet of cattle buckle a strap with a rope attached by means of a ring, around the leg, at a suitable place, raise it about the level of the knee and work rapidly. Have all tools within easy reach. For trimming the front feet simply raise up the foot, or if the animal will not hold well, provide a padded block upon which the bended knee can rest, then proceed. Care should be taken not to trim the foot too closely. Take off enough and no more.

If the animal has horns, the rough, scaly portions can be partly removed with a sharp knife. Don't cut too deep. Take off a small portion at a time. A fine rasp is a handy tool to take off the ridges, and give the horn its natural shape. A piece of glass gives excellent results for scraping the horn. Be careful to see that the horn is uniformly smooth. To put on this smooth surface use a fine grade of emery paper. After the horn has been pared down uniformly smooth, it should be polished by applying linseed oil. Use a woolen rag about

four inches wide and three feet long, drawing the ends back and forth. A high polish can be secured in this way. The work of trimming and polishing the horns does not have much to do with the animal's ability to win in the show ring, but it adds greatly to the appearance of the head, which factor is recognized as becoming more and more desirable.

Groom Every Day

Animals intended for the show circuit should receive some grooming every day. Grooming alone will not put on a nice mellow skin. Most of it must be done through the feed box. But to get the skin just right a good deal of elbow force must be applied. At about four or five weeks before showing begin to increase the grooming. Effective work can not be done without good tools. A heavy hair comb, stiff back curry comb, spring curry comb and a couple of good brushes are required. We aim to keep the skin clean and free from scurf by giving the animal a bath whenever it is necessary. The best results can be secured when the water is of the most agreeable temperature to the animal.

Thorough Cleaning Essential

Scrub the skin thoroughly with plenty of water and tar soap. After scrubbing be sure to wash the hair free from soap. Soapy hair when dry appears lifeless and harsh. The entire body of the animal should be thoroughly washed, no part being neglected. The skin of the animal should be cleaned daily with great care. Grooming can be accomplished more easily and more effectively if the bed is carefully made each night. This is very important.

In showing some breeds the hair is sometimes clipped about the head, ears, legs and feet. To do a good job one must be an expert with the clippers and the shears. For the best appearance the hair should be clipped so that the surface will be uniformly smooth and entirely free from unsightly depres-



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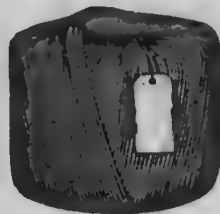
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How to Shoe Show Horses

The Results of 30 years' Experience

HORSESHOERS and showmen disagree many times on the kind of shoes to use to show a big horse to the best advantage. My 30 years' experience as a fitter and shoer of all breeds of draft horses, besides several years spent in Scotland in the same work, have thoroughly convinced me that more horses have their action ruined by heavy shoes than are ever helped by them. One should vary the weight of the shoe with the size of the horse. A two-pound shoe is heavy enough for a yearling stallion, whereas I sometimes use as much as three pounds in a shoe for an aged horse. If a horse is a bad goer, a heavy shoe will frequently make him worse. More can be done to perfect a horse's action by correcting as nearly as possible the shape and set of his feet than by loading him with heavy shoes. I always use medium weight shoes, particularly on young horses. One is much surer of getting true action with light shoes on a well-formed foot than he is to try to balance up an ill-shaped foot by weight in the shoe. In most cases the well-shaped foot can be grown in time, and ordinarily a horse will go pretty nearly right if his feet have been properly taken care of since a foal. It is useless to expect that a horseshoer can put weight into a shoe so that it will serve the place of the properly turned foot. If the hoof isn't there on which to nail the shoe, it is impossible to balance the foot perfectly, because the weight will not come in the right place. That is why one sees so little uniformity in action as he looks at a string of draft horses at a show. Each horse has been equipped with a pair of shoes which it was thought would perfect his action. Nobody ever saw a good-going horse barefooted that didn't have the right kind of action when shod unless it wasn't done properly.

Differences in Front and Hind Feet

Shoes in front should be perfectly round, whereas those behind should be slightly oval shaped. There should be no toes either on the front shoes or the hind ones. The heels should be blunt and hammered down so that they are very low. A heel on a shoe has no particular value to a show horse except it may save him from slipping. The outer edge of the shoe should be made to fit the foot neatly, with the heel extending only a very little beyond the back edge on the front foot. The hind feet will stand more of a heel to the shoe than the front ones. In fact, I usually make the outside heel on the shoe for the hind feet quite a little longer than on the inside. That shaped shoe in the heel will help to throw a horse's hocks together. A similar shoe at the heel in front will, of course, help a horse to toe out. It is particularly advantageous to shoe a horse so that his hocks will stay together a bit. It gives him a better stifle movement and makes him stouter to keep his heels together military fashion. Try yourself and see whether you can lift a heavier load with your feet standing apart or when your heels are close together and your toes out a bit. The same rule applies to the pulling power of a draft horse. The shoes should always be creased in the line of the nail holes, as that helps a horse to grip the ground. The toe clip should

not be over an inch wide and an inch and a quarter high. It should be hammered out very thin, so that if a horse pulls a shoe and steps on it the clip will bend over and not run into the foot. I have seen some bad cases develop from a horse stepping on a shoe with a big stiff clip on it. Furthermore, a wide clip doesn't look well, as it gives the appearance of too much metal on the feet. If I want to do a fancy job, I weld this clip on, but more frequently I turn it up from the shoe.

Important Feature Some Forget

A very important feature about a shoe which many blacksmiths forget is to have the inside edge next to the foot lower than the outside. Most shoes one sees are made higher on the inside than on the outside. The reason for having the outside of the shoe higher is that the weight of the animal should come to the wall and not on the sole of the foot. If the sole must bear the jars, the horse will soon go lame, and particularly when he has to stand on a hard floor or be trotted on hard pavements. Frequently, if there isn't any toe to spare, I take a paring knife and remove just enough of the sole before putting the shoe on, so that I am sure the shoe will not touch the sole. If a horse goes sore in front after he has been on the fair circuit for a while, it is likely due to his feet drying out, or else to a slight touch of founder from a draft. To pack clay in the bottom of the feet will help, but the best remedy I ever found was to stand the horse in a tub of hot water. Heat will take down inflammation and there is no other way of keeping the water so uniformly hot. To stand a horse in a tub of hot water several hours per day will usually remove the soreness in a short time. If the foot is contracting and causing inflammation inside the hoof walls, the hot water will soak up the hoofs faster than anything else. There should only be four nails on a side and they should be driven high up. The last nail toward the rear side of the foot should not be driven farther back than the quarter which is about the middle of the side from front to back. Both the hoes and the crease in the shoe should be set at an angle so that the nail can be driven parallel with the sloop of the hoof wall. Then, by punching the holes slightly to the inside of the centre of the shoe, the nails can be driven high up on the hoof with no danger of pricking. They hold better if nailed on this way. If set near the outer edge and at right angles to the shoe, it is impossible to drive nails high enough to hold well. If a shoe is nailed tightly in the heel, it will likely cause lameness. The reason is evident, for anyone knows that if a shoe is nailed on when the foot is dry and a horse goes out into the mud and soaks up his feet, the shoes are bound to draw very tightly because the foot has expanded with the moisture. Pressure for any length of time will cause inflammation of the sensitive tissues inside the foot wall.

How to Correct Faults in Gait

To shoe a draft horse to improve his gait requires a good deal of skill. One can shift the weight in a light horse and in that way alter his method of

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going considerably. No one cares whether a race horse goes square or not, if he has the speed. On the other hand, we require that a draft horse move true. The front foot should be picked up and set down straight ahead without any side motion one way or the other. Besides, the hind feet must be brought forward and set down in the same track made by the front ones. The appearance of the set of a foot can be changed wonderfully by shifting the clip a little to one side or the other. That does not, however, improve the action at the trot. A paddler can only be helped by shortening the toe on the outside and growing it slightly longer on the inside. The shoe should not be nailed on exactly with the set of the foot, but should be shifted slightly with the toe a bit toward the inside. An attempt should be made to grow the foot so that it stands directly in line with the body, so that when the horse picks up his foot he will carry it forward in as nearly a straight line as possible.—By G. MacLeod, Illinois, in The Percheron Review.

Dipping Sheep

The dipping or treatment of sheep with some sheep-dip (there are several reliable dips on the market) should be done early in the summer. The most effective time to dip is just after shearing, while the wool is short, dipping both ewes and lambs. It is well then to dip again in ten days, so as to kill any newly hatched ticks. Repeat the dipping in the fall, so as to clean up the sheep before winter.

Place the dip in a vat having a tight run-way for the sheep to go out on while the dip runs back in the vat, thereby saving the solution. The finest kind of vat is made of sheet metal, but vats may be made from good matched, seasoned lumber, if the joints are filled with white lead and the inside of the boards heavily painted with good paint. The vats should be four feet deep and maintain their full depth for about four feet in length. In this part the sheep are immersed in the dip, keeping only the head above. After this four feet of level bottom, a slatted bottom runs upward at an angle of about 45 degrees.

The vat is placed in a pit dug into the ground. A small enlargement of the excavation enables one man to stand alongside with his feet almost as low as the bottom of the vat. The sheep are yarded and passed through a chute, one at a time, and handed to the man beside the vat. He immerses all but the head. The sheep walk up the incline and are retained a moment to drain in a chute above a tight floor. A tight, new wagon box is often used for this chute. The floor is sloped to drain back into the vat. When the dip has drained out sufficiently the sheep is released.—W. W. Fraser, Livestock Commissioner, Winnipeg.

Selection of the Boar

In these days, when pure-bred males are plentiful and reasonable in price, there is practically no excuse for using anything but a pure-bred boar, even though the sows be merely grades. Always select a lengthy, heavy-boned boar. Such a boar will get pigs which grow faster and make cheaper gains than the pigs from a small, short-bodied, fine-boned boar.

The age at which a young boar may be first used depends largely upon his development. Some boars may be used to a few sows when not more than seven months old without apparent injury. As soon as he is eight months old, and to use him as sparingly as possible until he is a year old.

Probably nothing is more essential to the health and vigor of an animal than exercise. In summer it is usually a comparatively simple matter to provide exercise in a paddock or pasture lot, but in winter it is more difficult. A roomy pen should be provided, with a sheltered outside yard. Sometimes a boar can be fed in a well-littered barnyard, which makes a very good arrangement when practicable.

It requires good judgment to keep a boar in the best possible condition. Extremes are to be avoided. The over-fat

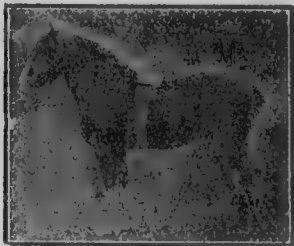
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The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association will be held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alberta, July 1st, at 8 p.m. The Percheron Classes at the Calgary Fair will be judged July 1st and 2nd.

Every Percheron Man is Cordially Invited.

Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association

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If you are in the market for utility types and good individuals write us for full particulars.

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"Royal Rights," a splendid red bull, bred by Captain Morton. Dam bred by Jas. Watt, Elora, Ont. (Bull standing near Watertrough.)

First Announcement of SALE of High-Class CLYDESDALES

Mares and Stallions

Messrs. P. M. Bredt & Co., Golden West Balgreggan Stock Farm, Calgary, Alta., purpose holding a Sale of specially-selected Clydesdale Mares, also a few Stallions, all ages

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The animals offered at this Sale will not be many in number, but they will be carefully selected, and will form probably the best aggregation of Clydesdale blood ever offered in a western sale ring by this well-known firm of breeders.

Watch the next issue of The Guide for full particulars regarding specific place and date of Sale.

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boar does not make a satisfactory sire, as a rule, and a half-starved boar cannot transmit vigor and constitution to his progeny to the same degree that he would if properly managed. To get the best results the boar should be in fair flesh. A reasonable amount of fat on his bones will do him no harm if he gets sufficient exercise.

An exclusive meal ration will not give good results. Equal parts ground oats and wheat middlings make a first-class meal ration. It gives sufficient bulk, and is nutritious without being heating or too fattening. Ground oats, middlings, or bran may be used singly to dilute corn or other heavy meal; in fact, a very great variety of grains may be fed so long as the feeder uses judgment.

But a boar needs something besides grain and meal to be in his best condition. Skim-milk and buttermilk are excellent, and will give good results

with meal even if nothing else is used. In winter, roots of any kind are much relished. They have a cooling, laxative effect, preventing constipation, and keeping the animal thrifty and vigorous. If roots are not available, alfalfa hay of fine quality may be used to give bulk to the ration. Some feed the alfalfa hay dry in racks, and others prefer to cut it and soak it with the meal ration or scald it with boiling water before mixing with the meal.

Summer management is usually simpler than winter. A pasture lot provided with shade is one of the best places to keep a boar. The grass, alfalfa or clover, or whatever the pasture may consist of, will furnish the bulky, succulent feed necessary for health, and gathering part of his food from pasture compels the boar to take exercise. If it is not possible to provide the pasture, he should be liberally supplied with green feed in his pen.

Some Records of Holsteins

*Wonderful Achievements of this famous
Breed of Producers*

IN spite of the fact that dairy farmers have been badly handicapped by shortage of labor, high price of feed and other wartime conditions, the Holstein-Friesian breed is making steady progress in Canada, in Great Britain, and the United States. In this country and in United States the registrations of Holsteins now outnumber those of all other dairy breeds combined, and the number of transfers is in similar proportion. The following figures for 1917 show very clearly the standing of the Black-and-Whites compared to other breeds in Canada:—

	Registrations	Transfers
Holsteins	12,019	10,656
Ayrshires	4,368	3,205
Jerseys	1,703	1,151
Guernseys	183	55
Canadians	327	190

Wherever high-class cattle have been put upon the market the prices have been excellent. The following table, showing some of the recent high-record sales of Holstein-Friesian cattle, will give some idea of what dairymen and dairy cattle breeders are willing to pay for choice specimens of the breed:—

	Number animals sold.	Average price paid.	Top price.
Worcester sale, 1917	143	\$2,073.02	\$53,200.00
Detroit sale, 1916	148	1,086.00	20,000.00
A. & J. Brown, Eng., 1917	59	1,200.00	12,500.00
John Bromet, Eng., 1917	52	1,150.00	8,500.00
California Hol. Breeders, 1917	72	957.00	8,500.00
Duchess of Hamilton, Eng., 1917	74	950.00	8,250.00
A. Munro, Scotland, 1917	43	940.00	5,000.00
Dollar dispersion, New York, 1915	173	868.00	25,000.00
Stevens Bros. dispersion, New York, 1917	809	785.00	10,500.00
Average	1,068	\$1,113.10	\$10,605.55

Figures Regarding Production

Some interesting figures regarding the average production of good cows of the breed have been compiled by Superintendent Gardner of the American Advanced Registry. Up to the end of the year 1916, close to 3,000 Holstein cows, including two-year-olds up to mature animals, had completed long-time tests not exceeding 365 days in length and the average production shown by these cows was 14,649 lbs. milk and 504.91 lbs. fat. The average of 10,883 Holstein cows in a seven-day test for the fiscal year 1916-17 (over one-half being heifers with first or second calf) was officially recorded as 413.5 lbs. milk containing 14,989 lbs. fat, an average of 3.63 per cent. fat.

The Holstein breed holds practically all world's records for milk and butter production, both yearly and seven-day, Duchess Skylark Ormsby leading the way with 1,506 lbs. butter in a year; Segis Fayne Johanna, world's champion seven-day butter producer, with 50.63 lbs., and Lutscke Vale Cornucopia with a year's milk production of 31,246 lbs., being three of the champions whose records will take some beating. At the present time there are at least 26 Holstein cows that have made seven-day official butter records of from 40 to 50 lbs., and over 120 that have produced upwards of 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year, 34 of these exceeding 1,200 lbs.

The following statistics regarding the average production of pure-bred dairy breeds is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 893, issued by the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.:—

Breed	Number Tested.	Average Milk.	Average Butter. Fat
Holsteins	3,220	14,622.7	500.7
Guernsey	6,200	8,934.4	446.0
Jersey	5,244	7,792	417.0
Brown Swiss	1,199	10,568.7	493.4
Ayrshire	2,598	9,555	377.5
General Average	17,461	10,354.5	434.0

These records it will be noted, cover only yearly tests. The average milk production of the Holstein is nearly 4,000 pounds more than its nearest competitor, which is the Brown Swiss. The average butter fat production is over 54 lbs. more than the nearest Guernsey cow.

From these statistics it will be noted that records made by 17,461 animals have been taken into consideration. The average milk production of these was 10,354.5 pounds of milk per year. But one breed other than the Holstein exceeded the average production. The average butterfat production per year for these 17,461 animals was 434.0 pounds. But one other breed beside the Holstein exceeded the average for all.

Big Holstein Milk Records

The ten Holstein leaders in milk production which these figures take into consideration were as follows:—

	Pounds
Lutscke Vale Cornucopia	31,334.0
Winnie Corndyke Corn. DeKol	31,034.2
Tilly Alcartra	30,451.6
Queen Piebe Mercedes	30,230
Royalton DeKol Violet	29,943.6
Lilith Piebe DeKol	29,599.4
Creamelle Vale	29,591.4
Bess Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes	29,053.2
Rauwerd Count DeKol Lady Pauline	29,000
Riverside Sadie DeKol Burke	28,826.4

This is an imposing list of dairy animals—one which any breeder should be proud to display.

The leaders in butterfat production which are taken into consideration by the above table were:—

	Pounds
Duchess Skylark Ormsby	1,209.09
Finderne Pride Johanna Rue	1,176.47
Finderne Heringen Fayne	1,116.05
Queen Piebe Mercedes	1,111.56
Ona Button DeKol	1,076.44
Maplecrest Pontiac Application	1,075.44
Banostine Belle DeKol	1,058.34
Royalton DeKol Violet	1,036.45
Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna	1,035.77
Early Dawn Peep 2nd	1,030.18

Here are ten Holstein matrons that average in yearly production 1,363.5 pounds of 80 per cent. butter. Two of them, Queen Piebe Mercedes and Royalton DeKol Violet, appear in both the milk and butter lists. Here are ten great cows.

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injurious to a cow's future breeding and producing ability. That there is little ground for such a claim, if the feeding be judiciously done, is indicated by the wonderful records of the California cow, Tilly Alcartra. This cow has just made a seven-day record of 40.57 pounds butter and 729.1 pounds milk in seven days. Her previous records may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Age—	Milk.	Butter.
2 years 6 months 17 days	14,837.20	556.20
3 years 5 months 26 days	21,421.30	841.23
5 years 1 month 8 days	30,451.40	1,140.01
6 years 5 months 20 days	29,820.60	1,140.46
7 years 7 months	20,814.60	1,042.20

She is the only cow of the breed to make three year's records each above 1,000 pounds of butter, she is the only cow of the breed to make four records averaging over 1,000 pounds or five records averaging over 900 pounds. In considering these records, it must be remembered that the five year's records, from the beginning of her first record to the close of the fifth, covered a period of only six and one-half years, which makes her showing in long-time test absolutely unapproached for either milk or butter by any other cow of any age or breed.

The First 30,000-lb. Strictly Official Record

More and more does the strictly official yearly test bear out the authenticity of our semi-official work. The latest instance is the establishment of a new world's record for strictly official milk production in a year made by the Canadian cow, Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol, her final figures being 30,467.3 pounds of milk and 1,071.34 pounds of butter. It is interesting to note that she just passes the record of Tilly Alcartra and takes third place for yearly production in semi-official or official test.

This effort, however, is not the first case of the world's championship honors that have come to Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol. Three years ago as a junior four-year-old she hung up a mark of 817.4 pounds of milk in seven days and 3,304.8 pounds in 30 days, both of which have stood ever since as world's records. Her production for 60 days at that time was 6,605.9 pounds, which has also never been equalled to this day by a heifer in her class. She was not continued for a full year as a four-year-old in semi-official test, but calved again as a five-year-old just a few days over a year from her former freshening and without going dry, dropping twin calves. This time she was placed in test under the Record of Performance and finished her year with 29,826 pounds of milk and 981.2 pounds of butter, but she failed to freshen again within 15 months. This record was not accepted under the rules of the Record of Performance. Hence the record has never been published. Before freshening as a six-year-old she was dry about three weeks, and was immediately placed in test, being carried under strictly official supervision for the entire year.

Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol is owned and has made her records at Colony Farm, Essondale, British Columbia. Concerning this wonderful cow, P. H. Moore, Superintendent of Colony Farm, writes that she finished her test in excellent condition, weighing 1,770 pounds, and as she is still under eight years old he believes she will make a still further increase in her records for production. According to the daily records kept at Colony Farm, she has given since her first freshening as a senior two-year-old up to the end of her present year's record 110,149 pounds of milk.

A stable-mate of Zarilda also completed a remarkable strictly official year's record during the past summer. Her figures for 365 days are: Milk, 27,597.4 pounds; butter, 1,123.53 pounds—a record which, I believe, stands third among all cows ever officially tested.

Other Canadian Champions

Two young cows owned by W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, Ont., have also established a number of world's records. Het Loo Pieterij, with 30.32 pounds of butter in seven days, 122.01 pounds in 30 days, and 223.26 pounds in 60

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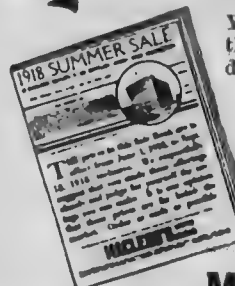
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Ducks, per lb.	30c
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Geese, per lb.	18c
Old Roosters, per lb.	15c
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	Per lb.
Old Hens, good condition	25
Ducks	25
Turkeys	25
Young Roosters	23
Geese	18
Old Roosters	16
Eggs	Highest Market Price

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days, as a junior two-year-old, and is, I believe, world's champion in all these sections. Her half-sister, Mildred Pietertje Abbecker, holds the world's milk records for seven and 30 days in the senior four-year-old class with 856.9 pounds in seven days and 560.9 pounds in 30 days.

The Feeding of Calves

Giving a calf an extra good start the first six months of its life, and doing so cheaply, is the secret of successful and economical stock-raising. No matter how good the calf at birth, it will be handled at a loss, or more or less seriously handicapped for future usefulness and profit, if not fed carefully and cheaply in its early days.

The present high prices of whole milk practically exclude this product being used to any extent in calf-rearing, although it is absolutely necessary for the first three or four weeks, if best results are to be obtained. To discover the best substitutes for whole milk and the best methods and practices in calf-feeding, a large number of experiments have, during the past three years, been conducted on the Dominion experimental farms. A few deductions from these experiments are given here-with:—

1. It is more profitable to breed and rear good young stock to maturity than to purchase the average cows for sale, which are usually the animals least profitable and desirable in the neighbor's herd.

2. The cheapest way of building up a good herd is to raise it. The feed costs of good rearing in Canada range from \$16.00 to \$24.30 for six-months' calves, \$24.00 to \$45.00 for 12-months' calves, and \$37.00 to \$74.30 for 24-months' heifers, the variation depending on methods of feeding, feeds available and market values of these feeds.

3. Calves of poor type and breeding are not worth rearing, but good calves properly bred will be worth at least 30 per cent. and up to 100 per cent. more than their feed cost at two years of age.

4. Calves of good size, strong constitution and large capacity will, on the same feed, make greater growth and better gains than small, weak, narrow individuals.

5. Good rearing of calves is most profitable, as shown in such results as:—
Earlier maturity in size.

Earlier maturity in profitable production.

Greater production throughout the whole life time.

More valuable and in greater demand at the highest price.

Healthier stock.

More durable animals.

Better able to consume most profitably all cheap farm-grown roughages, and convert these into milk.

6. The calf reared on its dam costs 25 to 50 per cent. more than the pail-fed calf, and the more productive the cow the greater will be the charges against the calf.

7. Pail-fed calves, reared to six or eight months largely on whole milk, make gains which cost \$14.00 to \$18.75 per cwt., which is several times the cost when a properly-fed substitute for whole milk is used.

8. Skim-milk fed sweet and at a temperature of about 90 degrees fahr. is the best single substitute for whole milk, and may reach a value of 70 cents per cwt. or more in feeding young calves. However, skim-milk may be improved by the addition of a good cream substitute such as flax-seed jelly, oatmeal, or a well-balanced calf meal.

9. Buttermilk, if fed uniformly as to acidity and temperature, may have a slightly greater value than skim-milk. Great caution must, however, be taken to start calves at a greater age and very gradually.

10. In feeding calves to six or eight months of age on rations composed largely of skim-milk or buttermilk and a good cream substitute, gains may be made at a cost of feed amounting to from \$2.00 to \$7.15 per cwt., this amount varying with the character and price of meal and the ruggedness and thrift of the calves.

11. If well started on mother's milk, calves may be well reared on calf meals without whole or skim-milk. However, greater care and attention must be paid

Helping Farmers Buy a Tractor Intelligently

Whether or not the tractor is a profitable investment depends on many conditions and circumstances.

First as to size of farm—Tractors are made in sizes to meet the varying demands of the different sized farms therefore it is essential that the farmer give sufficient thought, and use good judgment in the selection of his tractor.

Second, it is a fact that the more work you can give a tractor the bigger profits it will pay. A big tractor that pulls many bottoms in plowing is not going to pay profits at belt work because it costs too much to operate; also, if a tractor is too heavy to operate when soil is soft or too wet it is an expensive investment that will not bring returns in comparison to what can be expected from the tractor that will work under most any soil or climatic conditions.

Third, it is agreed that deep plowing produces bigger and better crops, and a farmer will naturally plow deeper with a tractor than with horses, it makes no difference to a tractor whether the weather is hot or cold. Also with a tractor longer days can be put in and plowing done at the correct time, and this is important.

Fourth, the labor a tractor will save is an important consideration; one man should be able to operate the tractor and the implement drawn, or operating expense is doubled.

A tractor that is a big step in advance and marks the highest achievement in tractor efficiency is the Moline-Universal. It can be used for plowing, seeding, cultivating, and any hauling, besides giving ample power at the belt for grinding, pumping, sawing, and other work up to operating a 26-inch separator.

The Moline-Universal is a two-wheeled tractor, the wheels of the implement drawn act as the other wheels of the tractor, any practical farmer will readily see that the advantage of this is that one man operates the tractor from the seat of the implement drawn so that he can at the same time operate the implement. The tractor weighs approximately 3,260 pounds, and turns in a 16-ft. circle; it will plow more acres per day and work more days per year than a three-plow tractor. It will pull two 14-inch bottoms at the rate of three-and-a-half miles per hour. Electric governor enables the engine to be run at any fixed speed, by simply turning a dial. Electric starter relieves the operator of cranking by hand, while electric headlight and operating lights enable him to work day and night.

Many other exclusive features have proved the efficiency of the Moline-Universal Tractor. It solves the "bigger production" and farm labor questions as no other tractor does.

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to these calves, and even so, gains cost from \$5.00 to \$15.41 per cwt., or nearly double the cost where some skim-milk is used.

12. In order to rear the best and cheapest cows, all pail-fed calves should be taught to eat, at an early age, cheap and nutritious farm-grown roughages and grains. The best roughages are grass, fine alfalfa or clover hay, swede turnips, mangels and ensilage. Of the grains, oats and barley are unexcelled.

Farmer's Feeding Experiment

In the fall of 1916, I purchased a few steers, age from one and-a-half to two years, with the intention of wintering them well and having them fat by June or July, at which time beef generally averages high. A shortage of feed and the fact that the steers grew rather than lay on fat resulted that they were far from fat in June. I kept these on until after harvest and threshing and sold them in November, after pasturing on the stubbles. They netted a profit of 35 per cent. over cost of feed and attention. Prices keeping stronger than usual during the fall run was accountable for this, and the experience brought up the question of what is the best way of handling steers of this age to give the most economical gains.

Lots of good straw is burned every fall, farmers preferring to sell their stocker steers rather than feed high priced grain in stall feeding. My idea was to find out how can this straw be used to advantage feeding steers without using grain. With this in view I bought a car of steers rising two, costing at Winnipeg prices \$46 per head. For feed I have good oat and barley straw, a few sheaves and coarse hay and unlimited wheat straw and no grain whatever. My housing consists of two sheds 20x20 each. Thirty head run loose in these sheds and are fed from mangers inside and a feed rack holding a week's feed out in the open. The doors are closed only on very cold spells and the cattle lie much of the time outdoors. The only work is hauling feed, watering and keeping the sheds well bedded and frozen manure thrown out.

Up to February I fed only oat and barley straw in the racks. A load of wheat straw is dumped near the sheds in a sheltered place each day or so and they eat about one-half of this. The other is used as bedding. For the next three months they will have one feed a day of coarse hay or green sheaves, the aim being to consume straw or turn it into manure, keep the cattle growing and not lose any flesh. By April I expect to have fed straw from 200 acres, and ten tons each of hay and green cut oats, worth about \$100, the straw would otherwise have been burned.

I expect these cattle will be in good growthy condition when grass comes. From last year's experience I find they must have good grass all summer to be in choice condition by October when I expect to sell them, and if they repeat last year's experience, should make double their cost.

Selling at that season of the year is not usually the best time, but when the low cost of gains is considered, it is possible to sell them much cheaper per pound than if fed a heavy grain ration, with hay or silage to get them fat in July. With grain and hay at present prices, stall-fed beef would need to be several cents higher than cattle fattened on grass. The results of two years' experience will give me an idea as to whether this way of utilizing the straw piles and coarse feed available on my farm is better than putting a match to it, labor, trouble and investment considered.—Arrarat.

The Milk Goat

The milk goat in Europe is said to be the peasant's cow, the baby's foster mother, a blessing to the invalid and a Godsend to the poor.

A good milk goat will produce two quarts of milk a day, testing 2.3 and 4.5 per cent. The milk is pure white, the cream rising slowly. If handled in a cleanly way, there is no objectionable odor. Goat's milk can be made into



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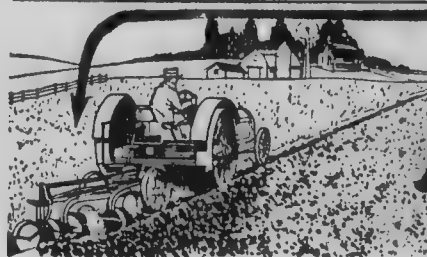
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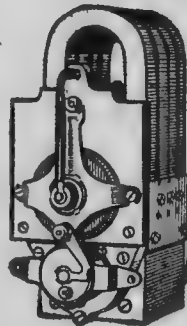
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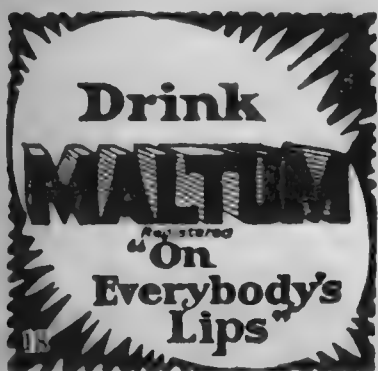


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good cheese, but it is not satisfactory for butter production. It is especially good for babies and invalids.

Whether the average goat in America is really more profitable than the dairy cow remains to be proven. At the New York Station goat milk was produced at a feed cost of 6.4 cents per gallon. In experiments conducted at Buffalo, New York, goat's milk was given to 18 children that were not doing well on other foods. In 17 cases goat's milk filled the bill entirely, some cases showing a very great improvement over the previous condition.

The principal breeds of milk goats are the Saanen, Toggenburg, Nubian, and the common American goat. Pure-bred milking does are scarce. The best way for the average person to get the milking goat is to breed up the common goat by using pure-bred bucks of milking breeds. Goats are credited with being immune to tuberculosis, though they will contract this disease if exposed to it to any serious extent.

For further information on the subject, write to the Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 920, "Milk Goats."

Weaning Little Pigs

Weaning time is the most critical period of the hog's life. The approved practice is to wean at about six weeks. Teach the litter to eat three weeks before weaning, using a crib or creep which excludes the sow, or a separate pen. Feed in a trough, preferably, middlings or finely-ground sifted oats with skim-milk. Feed only small quantities at first and avoid having decomposed or stale food left over. After weaning, add shorts gradually up to equal parts, and from the second to the third month add barley or corn as one-third the total meal ration. First and last, avoid over-feeding with its consequent train of evils.

Within the last year at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, experiment and subsequent practice has indicated a system whereby weaning is simplified and the bad results of careless feeding practically eliminated. Instead of "hand-weaning" or feeding the weaning pigs milk and meal in a trough, a small self-feeder is substituted in the creep, skim-milk being fed in a separate trough. Finely ground oats and shorts, and later ground elevator screenings with a small proportion of ground corn, if available, are placed in the feeder. Thus, the little pig feeds himself when and as much as he sees fit, is able to eliminate from the meal eaten much fibrous material which he must consume willy-nilly where fed a slop, and incidentally accustoms himself gradually to skim-milk. Except in cases of early litters, the little pigs are given access to outdoor runs at all times from two to three weeks of age. Excellent growth is shown, the pigs developing clean, long, and thrifty, with no evidence of thickness, pudginess or lack of energy. Absolutely no evidence of indigestion or scouring has been seen, and in one instance where a dozen litters were so fed at a central feeder the percentage of "culls" was remarkably low. When finally removed from the sow, pigs so weaned, particularly where they are to be self-fed subsequently, give minimum evidence of the check in growth, usually incidental to weaning in a greater or lesser degree. In short, while the experienced hog-man can hand-wean his pigs with maximum results, the farmer lacking experience or depending upon ever-changing attendants, is likely to run into difficulties. The method described, besides reducing labor, apparently removes the danger of irregular and over-feeding. Both method and results might be described as automatic.

In the foregoing method, skim-milk plays an important part. Where this or other milk product is unobtainable, experimental evidence would show that good pigs may be raised by following this method and supplying tankage, blood-meal, fish meal or some similar animal product in a separate compartment of the feeder, not mixed with the regular meal. Pigs, so fed, have shown only slightly inferior in quality to skim-milk-fed lots, but the cost to produce would seem to be considerably increased.

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Then again the material may be good, but not of sufficient weight to carry off the electric current which strikes the building; or the rod may have been improperly installed. In either case the result is likely to be the same—destruction of the building by fire.

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If our men have not called, write us giving actual size of your buildings, and we will let you know what the work will cost, and if satisfactory to you we will send a practical lightning rod man to instal, and will guarantee the material and workmanship, and you will not be at the mercy of someone who does not understand how to do the work. This is very important. Don't delay. Write us at once and be out of danger of lightning.



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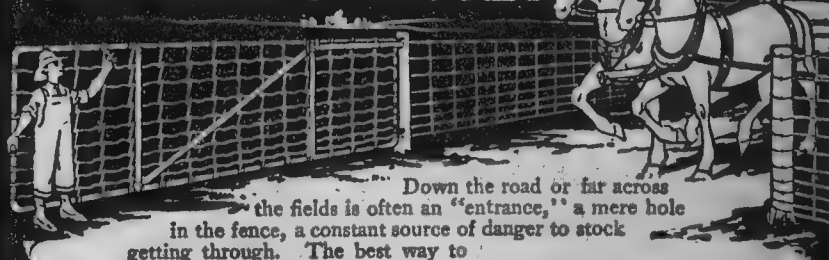


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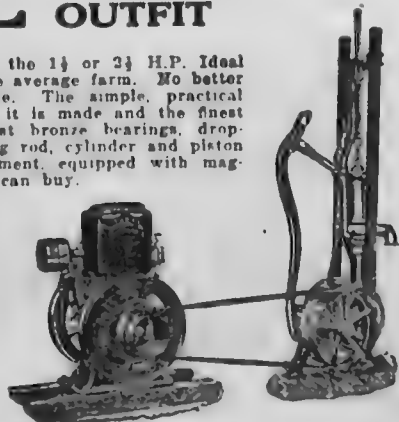
A well-braced tower is a necessity in Western Canada. To meet the requirements we manufacture a double-strong tower, with braces every five feet and braces tied to girts. No comparison between this Ideal and ordinary Windmills and towers. No Ideal Tower has ever blown down.

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Write for Catalogue No. 44.



"Tuber Uber Allies"

A Survey of the World's Potato Situation---Canada's Increasing Production---By Edward W. Reynolds

"TUBER Uber Alles," has taken on a real and vital significance. In Canada, more particularly the West, wheat is king, but in many other localities throughout the world the potato is racing neck and neck with wheat for the titular position. In Great Britain, the patriotic producers vociferously declared that "The Potato is Paramount." The Italians have been crying out for potato flour until the call has been heard in far-off Japan, and now the Orient is adding another apportionment to the allied menu in Europe.

It takes the need to demonstrate the utility of a product. When last spring the Canadian housewife found herself unable to fill up the potato bin, the consequences looked very serious. Even provincial governments were goaded to action, and seed pits were raided, hoards were unearthed, and provisions made to eliminate the chances of a recurrent shortage this year.

Then science has discovered that the potato is no longer a perishable crop; that it can be preserved for out-of-season consumption by adopting other ways than bagging which exposes it to the danger of loss by rot, frost, etc. Under all these circumstances, and because of war conditions potatoes have vastly increased their importance as a world food crop. Beyond the fact that the potato supplies more starch food per acre than almost any other crop, it was until recently considered of comparatively little importance in international trade, or as a food that could be widely distributed.

There is no wonder then that today the potato ranks very near cereals as an internationally important food product, and its demand will continue to grow. Most people can do with a meatless meal on set occasions, but a potatoless meal is even more unpleasant.

A great number of people, even many agriculturalists do not fully comprehend Canada's position among the nations as a potato grower, yet she stands very high considering the size of her population, and the area she can only afford to devote to potato growing by virtue of the lack of labor power.

The Potato Growing Countries

While the potato can be grown in almost any temperate zone area, nine-tenths of the world's crop of 6,000,000,000 bushels is in fact produced in a half dozen countries, and almost exclusively in Europe and North America. Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Canada and the United States, produce in favorable years about 5,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes, while all the remainder of the world produces but 1,000,000,000, yet these six countries, producing five-sixths of the world's potato crop have only 450,000,000 peoples, while the potatoless section of the world has a population of over 1,200,000,000. Thus full two-thirds of the population of the world lives outside of the area growing that extremely important food plant, the potato. This is why the potato is

taking on such importance as a factor in a country's export trade.

The people of that section producing the world's potato crop have at last learned how to put it into a condition in which it can be readily distributed in condensed form and available for food at any time or place, a great forward step in supplying the food requirements of the rapidly increasing world population. The world's population has increased over 100 per cent, since rapid means of transportation, etc., have made it possible for people to move into more productive areas, and have made it possible to increase the total sum of world production.

Potato Manufacturers

The system of turning the potato into a condition in which it can be readily distributed has developed in the country which has the biggest potato production of the world, Germany. Factories for the crushing and drying of the potato and turning the product into flour for man, flakes and cubes for animals, or alcohol for the chemical industry, and also as a substitute for gasoline, have grown from a round dozen in five years to over 400 in 1914. In 1916 there were 840 in Germany, and today there are about 1,000 such factories. These factories can handle over 1,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes a year; for a food product they can preserve them and reduce their weight about 60 per cent., and their need of storage capacity by over 30 per cent. In this condition the potato can be stored indefinitely.

Who is the really biggest potato grower in the world? Why Germany, her population now practically live on the potato. It is said to have enabled the German Empire to hold out so long against the ever-growing food famine menace, by replacing other very valuable, but scarce food products. It is estimated that last year Germany grew nearly two and a half billions of the world's potato crop of seven billions of bushels, using them for man and animals, chemicals and explosives. Next in line is European Russia, with an annual crop of about 1,000,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary, 600,000,000; France, 500,500,000; United States, 450,000,000 and Great Britain, 300,000,000 bushels. These six countries, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain and the United States produce in favorable years about 6,000,000,000 bushels, for their population of 450,000,000, but naturally, the war has increased this demand. On the other hand, the remainder of the world which has 1,200,000,000 people to feed, produces only one billion bushels and naturally offers a tremendous opportunity for a big export trade for those countries which can produce potatoes and export them under the best conditions.

The value of the United States potato crop last year was \$540,000,000, all of this excepting \$4,000,000 worth was consumed at home. The United States potato crop, averages at about 90 bush-



The Way they Shell Out in Western Canada. A Potato Patch near Edmonton, Alberta.

els per acre, that of European Russia, 100 bushels; France, 135 bushels; Austria, 150 bushels; Great Britain, 124 bushels; and Germany, 200 bushels. Germany's large flavorless potato, grown chiefly for alcohol, sometimes exceeds 500 bushels per acre. Canada's average production is about 130 bushels per acre.

Canada's Production Increasing

It is practically only during the past two years that Canadian growers have demonstrated any willingness to cultivate this valuable food product on a large scale, but in that two years, the value of the annual potato crop has jumped from \$36,459,800 to \$80,804,400. This increase is due to bigger prices more than increased production although the area of cultivation has been very largely increased. In 1915 there were just 485,777 acres under potato cultivation. A year later this area dropped to 472,992 acres, but in 1917 it was increased to 656,958 acres. The total number of bushels cultivated each year is as follows: 1915, 60,353,000; 1916, 63,287,000; 1917, 79,892,000 bushels. The values during the past three years are as follows: 1915, \$36,459,800; 1916, \$50,982,300; 1917, \$80,804,400.

While Ontario and Quebec produce the largest share of the Canadian potato crop, the crops grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are of no mean proportions. Last year the three provinces together produced nearly 20,000,000 bushels valued at approximately \$15,500,000. In these days of food scarcity there is much to be said in favor of increased production of all foodstuffs, but none need greater advocacy than the potato. If the potato is paramount in Britain, it is paramount in Canada to a certain extent, although cereals still have a right to come first. Under these circumstances the following comparative statements of potato crops in the Canadian provinces during the past three years, may prove of some value for reference purposes.

poses, and as a means of encouragement to still greater production this year.

Production by Provinces for Three Years

SASKATCHEWAN			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—34,885	8,847,000	\$2,636,900	
1916—46,989	7,819,000	4,537,800	
1917—67,700	9,010,000	7,659,000	
ALBERTA			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—28,314	4,024,000	\$1,779,800	
1916—29,216	4,788,000	2,535,000	
1917—48,917	7,409,000	5,681,000	
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—16,000	3,956,000	\$1,780,000	
1916—15,300	2,892,000	2,024,000	
1917—15,024	2,502,000	1,726,400	
MANITOBA			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—29,878	2,572,000	\$1,686,100	
1916—31,987	4,709,000	2,872,500	
1917—34,400	3,643,000	2,769,000	
ONTARIO			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—155,000	14,862,000	\$10,915,000	
1916—138,000	8,113,000	10,885,000	
1917—142,000	18,981,000	18,981,000	
QUEBEC			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—117,000	17,510,000	\$ 9,681,000	
1916—112,000	14,672,000	14,282,000	
1917—266,917	18,158,000	25,058,000	
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—40,000	5,772,000	\$3,694,000	
1916—39,000	7,488,000	6,290,000	
1917—46,000	6,891,000	7,787,000	
NOVA SCOTIA			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—33,700	4,759,000	\$2,760,000	
1916—34,500	6,939,000	4,785,000	
1917—41,000	7,173,000	6,599,000	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—31,000	3,558,000	\$1,687,000	
1916—31,000	3,888,000	3,821,000	
1917—35,000	6,125,000	4,594,000	
The Grand Summary for the Dominion is as follows:—			
Acres	Yield	Value	
Under Cultivation	(bushels)		
1915—485,777	60,353,000	\$36,459,800	
1916—472,992	63,287,000	50,982,300	
1917—656,958	79,892,000	80,804,400	

Working the Summerfallow

Continued from Page 9

cultivator should be used to recut them off below the surface. If not done in the fall this should be done in the spring, but at this time the soil will be firm and the duckfoot cultivator should be used. The most profitable time to do the work is in the fall, and in any case every fallow should have a stroke of the cultivator to ridge the surface, which is left that way. In the spring previous to seeding the harrow may be used across the ridges. This will warm and aerate the soil, so necessary before planting the seed, and it will also destroy any weed growth.

If any of the winter annuals are not destroyed before seeding they surely will lower the yield according to how thick they are on the ground. Being already rooted they grow rapidly before the crop gets above ground. They use up a lot of the available moisture and harden the soil so that the crop cannot thrive. These weeds have a tap root, and are easily destroyed if cut off below the ground. That is the reason that harrows will not destroy them. When they are firmly rooted the harrow only encourages more rapid growth.

In plowing the fallow, if couch or sweet grass is in evidence then it would not be advisable to pack, as this will aggravate conditions. The furrow should be left up rough to dry out the roots during the hot, dry weather. If grass shows up only in isolated patches then these patches may be left by unpacked; should the grasses show up during the end of the summer the best thing to do is to shallow plow them late in the fall, removing what roots are possible by a cultivator, using harrow points. When dry they may be burnt. Annual weeds that may germinate or even winter annuals may be destroyed after the crop is sown by harrowing done just as the grain is showing above the ground.

Respecting the time to plow the fallow, many leave this until some time in July, the reason given being that it saves work in controlling weeds throughout the summer. This is poor economy, and weeds will show up in the crop the following season. Many also run stock in the fallow to keep down weeds. This is good practice if done at short intervals, but to

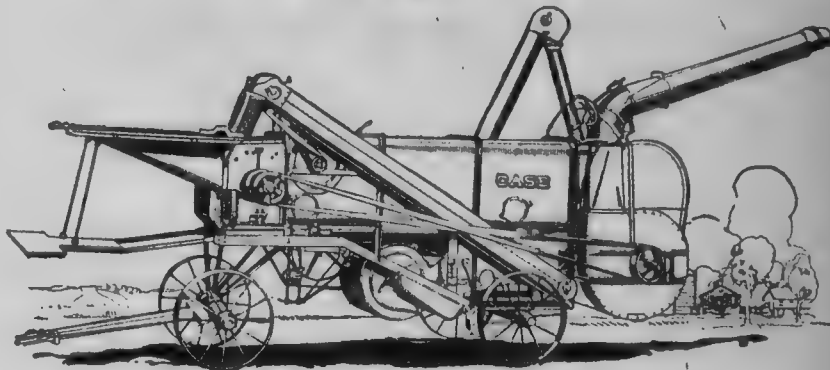
plow and then turn stock on to keep down weeds without any cultivator is also poor practice. It is necessary to give cultivation to encourage weed growth. Weeds are a blessing in disguise, as without them one would be tempted to neglect cultivation. Cultivation is essential if we wish to prepare a good fallow to grow a satisfactory crop. In controlling weeds on the fallow by running stock on the field there is a possibility of packing the surface too solid and neglecting the cultivation so necessary. In the spring the field may be too solid and compact, excluding the air so necessary in the soil. The soil may be solid and compact in the spring for the harrows to open up. This necessitates the use of the cultivator when time is limited. All this work should be done at the proper time. The operations in controlling weeds leave the soil in prime condition to grow a crop and drought will not so easily affect it.

Return Oil Barrels

Practically all oil for farm use is now delivered to farms in Western Canada in steel barrels. The oil companies own these steel barrels and charge the customer a fee for the use of them, which is refunded on the return of the barrel. Some idea of the enormous investment in these containers now represented in Western Canada may be gained from the fact that one company alone has purchased and installed in Western Canada in the last five years steel barrels representing an investment of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Considerable trouble has arisen in insuring the return of these barrels to their warehouses to be refilled for other customers or the same customer. This situation has become acute because of the shortage of steel and the great difficulty in securing any quantity of steel barrels. Unless consumers attend promptly to returning these barrels when they are empty, many farmers may be unable to get their supplies of oil at the proper time next season. Each full size, not contents, steel barrel costs today about \$15.

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You will note that it is

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Should at once take steps to lay in a stock of cordwood for next winter's fuel requirements. No cars will be available to transport coal after September 30, as every car must be used to get food to the Army and Civilian population of our Allies. You can avoid serious hardship by ordering your wood at once. Write for price list and full particulars to.

THE PRINCE ALBERT FUEL CO. Ltd.

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to the doctor for medical advice; why not
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equipment—if you want information as to
how to invest money—come to those who
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The interest earned on our investments is alone
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Business and Finance

THE Federal Reserve Board of the United States has recently issued an important and comprehensive bulletin on the national debts of the chief nations of the world, together with an analysis of the credit conditions of the belligerents.

It is pointed out that during three and one-half years of war the 12 principal belligerents show an aggregate increase in their national debts of approximately 111.7 billions of dollars. Of this sum 72.4 billions represent the increase in the public debts of the Entente Allies, including the four British Dominions and the United States. The increase in the case of Germany and Austria-Hungary amounts to 39.3 billion dollars. It should be noted that these war expenditures take no account of the sums raised by taxation, which in the United Kingdom especially amount to a very considerable part of total expenditures.

Position of the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom the increase during this period in the national debt, amounted to 24,178 millions of dollars. This includes, however, 7,027 millions loaned to its allies up to February 9, 1918. From the United States, Great Britain has received between the period April 1, 1917, to March 18, 1918, \$1,370,000,000. It will thus be seen that, if the present credit of \$5,000,000,000 be included, Great Britain has raised on war account approximately \$30,000,000,000 since the outbreak of hostilities in 1914. In addition, the brunt of the burden in financing the other allies has fallen chiefly upon British finance, and only within the last year has the United States made its weight felt.

While Russia is presumably out of the war, its finances are a matter of the utmost concern to Great Britain, France and the United States. In his recent budget address, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the United Kingdom had determined to write off one-half of Russia's indebtedness to it, on the same principal that applies to bad or doubtful debts in private business. While this is not the place to discuss this problem, it may be remarked that, in our judgment, Russia must sooner or later make these debts good if it hopes ever to occupy its right place within the family of nations. However, that may be, it is important to observe that the Russian national debt at the end of 1917 stood at 20,291 millions of dollars. Between January, 1914 and September, 1917, the Imperial Bank of Russia advanced to the government 7,800 millions of dollars. As this is a state of institution, the transfer amount to a mere exchange of credits.

Finances of the Central Powers

Germany and Austria-Hungary have not so heavy an external burden to carry as the United Kingdom and the United States—nor are their resources anything like so buoyant and strong. The Central Powers have financed Turkey and Bulgaria, practically carrying the entire war burden of both these nations. The neutral countries of the world, even those that have gained in trade and commerce as a result of the war, have been obliged to float large domestic loans for mobilization purposes, particularly Switzerland, Spain, Holland and Denmark.

The United Kingdom and the United States have, as yet made little use of paper-money issues to finance the war; and remain on a strong and sound gold basis. On the continent it has been different. There treasury bills and certificates have been discounted by the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany, and the other central banks of issue. As a result, and as might have been expected, inflation of currency has aggravated the upward trend in prices; and in the enemy nations has jeopardized their credit position.

Gold Reserves and National Credit

It must not be supposed that there is any direct or necessary connection between gold reserves and soundness of national credit. The United Kingdom, certainly before the war, the

strongest financial nation in the world, has always economized in the use of gold; not because it could not secure gold, but because of its tremendous financial strength. Sixty per cent. of the total world output of gold, each year, was produced within the empire, and normally found its way to London—the gold market of the world. From there it was distributed among those nations comparatively weak in credit, or requiring gold because of the commercial habits and practices of their people. The following table, showing the gold holdings and paper money circulations of the chief belligerents, will prove instructive:—

Country	Gold (millions)	Note Circulation
France	\$ 919,968	\$1,289,855,000
Great Britain	185,567	144,566,000
Japan	112,296
Italy	232,965	324,824,000
Russia	863,371	841,174,000
United States	1,668,268	1,246,488,000
Austria-Hungary	311,963	432,341,000
Germany	363,670	892,442,000

It will be observed from this table that the total amount of gold in the possession of the Central Powers amounts to \$675,633,000, and their combined paper money issues to \$1,124,738,000. Now, according to the most recent figures available, the Reichsbank, the central bank of Germany, claims to have practically that amount of gold in its own vaults. It is extremely difficult to prove the correctness of this claim, but it should be noted that even when the United States was neutral, American financiers refused to credit the genuineness of the weekly statements of the Reichsbank. Information secured indirectly went to substantiate American opinion, that part at least of the alleged gold holdings consisted of government securities. Whatever the facts concerning this may be, it has been established that Austria-Hungary has been compelled to send the greater part of its gold reserves to Germany. On paper, the Reichsbank is able to make a good showing, but it must not be forgotten that the Central Powers have not only to support German credit at home with this gold reserve, but to make use of it in large measure in such foreign trade as they may be able to carry on.

A study of the figures presented would seem to indicate, at first blush, that the world is headed toward bankruptcy and ruin. However, on no less authority than Sir George Paish, editor of the London Statist, the financial fabric of the United Kingdom, the United States and France, has been actually strengthened by the strain to which it has been subjected by war. Organization, elimination of waste, the inculcation of thrift, the introduction of the latest machinery and scientific methods, and, above all, united national effort mean greater control over environment than ever before. And through control of environment the nations will reach higher levels of social and economic achievement.—Monetary Times.

To Adjust Hail Losses

Another evidence of the tendency among companies to get together for the elimination of undue overhead charges and to conduct business with the maximum of efficiency, is found in a recent arrangement whereby all hail insurance companies doing business in western Canada, except two—in other words 17 companies—have formed a central organization for the adjustment of hail losses. The new company is the North-West Adjustment and Inspection Company Ltd., of Winnipeg. It is modelled closely after a similar company organized some years ago at Chicago, which has grown to be quite a successful institution, embracing many lines of activities.

While the head office of the new company is in Winnipeg, branch offices for Saskatchewan and Alberta are being opened in Regina and Calgary. The general manager of the new company is A. D. Campbell, B.S.A. Mr. Campbell has been associated with Dr. J. G.



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LOANS ON GRAIN

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ESTABLISHED 1867

Rutherford for the past five years as assistant superintendent of agriculture and animal industry for the natural resources branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Previously Mr. Campbell had charge of the two western provinces for the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture. Such experience has given him unusual training and knowledge of western agriculture. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agriculture College. A large staff comprised of men thoroughly conversant with western farming is being organized.

The Northwest Adjustment and Inspection will have adjusters in practically every district of the three provinces and should be in a better position to handle adjustments than if they were taken separately by each company.

Such men should be able to reach the scene quicker and be able to investigate and decide on the damage, whether it was all occasioned by hail or any other cause. This is oftentimes the cause of considerable argument between the companies and the farmer, as in cases where an adjuster is unable to visit the scene soon after the damage has been done it is often hard to tell whether the loss has been occasioned by hail or perhaps by wind.

It is anticipated that this arrangement will help the hail insurance companies in that it should cut down the cost of investigation.

May Clearings Lower

Bank clearings for May, reported by eight Western Canadian cities and ten Eastern Canadian cities aggregated \$995,769,377, against \$1,138,204,983 for May a year ago, a decrease of \$142,435,606. The total May clearings for the eight western cities fell short of Winnipeg's total for May, 1917, by \$65,500,000 the clearings for Winnipeg this May showing a decrease from last May's of \$104,629,598. In 1917 Winnipeg's clearings were up from 1916, \$117,409,479. Vancouver, whose clearings have been consistently higher this year showed an increase above last May's of \$10,543,474, over 30 per cent. In the East, local clearings for May were down over \$2,000,000; last year they were up about \$58,500,000. Toronto's gain of over \$20,000,000 makes an increase above 1916 of over \$73,000,000. Calgary's gain of \$11,500,000 last year was reversed to a decrease of \$4,500,000 this year. Halifax showed a gain of over 40 per cent. for the month. Following are the clearings for May, with comparisons:—

Eastern Cities

	1918	1917
Montreal	\$389,506,210	\$391,895,064
Toronto	305,204,996	284,304,551
Ottawa	28,427,575	26,152,598
Quebec	19,883,494	10,711,081
Halifax	18,093,975	13,931,865
London	10,828,125	9,968,629
Brantford	4,366,775	3,868,011
Sherbrooke	4,184,991	3,386,029
Peterboro	3,190,908	2,867,036
Kitchener	2,946,572	2,905,448
Totals	\$776,633,621	\$758,990,113

Western Cities

	1918	1917
Winnipeg	\$181,967,144	\$286,596,742
Brandon	2,179,844	2,193,090
Victoria	8,793,527	7,015,602
Saskatoon	7,358,179	7,584,121
Calgary	25,517,397	29,986,696
Vancouver	43,706,931	33,163,457
Moose Jaw	5,577,273	1,109,103
Edmonton	14,035,461	11,566,059
Totals	\$219,135,756	\$379,214,870

Windsor reported clearings for May of \$5,791,876, and Fort William \$2,880,028.

Next Victory Loan

General plans in connection with Canada's next Victory Loan were discussed at a meeting between Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, and the executives of the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association at Ottawa last week.

The discussion was entirely of a preliminary character, taking in a general review of the situation, with the object of securing from the bond dealers an expression of opinion as to the terms

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VICTORY BOND INTEREST will buy you another Bond

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What Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, says about Life Insurance.

"EVERY man and every woman will agree that fear is the thing that frequently makes life a burden. The wage-earner who toils day by day and brings home at the week's end his pay envelope has always the fear that his job may not last."

"The man of business, the man of affairs, the manufacturer and the merchant, no matter how prosperous the present may be, has the fears of his business always about him, and the thing about life that we are always trying to overcome, and cast out, is this fear."

"Now, life insurance is one of the great contributory eliminators of fear, and when the young man has married and set up his domestic establishment, when he has insured his life and paid his premium he looks his family in the face, not as a family which may be stricken down and totally destroyed by an accident happening to him, but as a man without fear and with confidence as to their future."

Write for particulars of Mutual Policies.

The Mutual Life
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36 CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
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CALGARY, ALTA.

and conditions that would be considered most suitable from the standpoint of the investment market. The executives of the association will meet shortly to consider a series of definite recommendations for the consideration of the finance minister.

As already intimated in the budget speech, the government's requirements will be about \$300,000,000 and that will probably be made the objective of the loan, just as in the loan of last autumn

Saskatchewan's Health

A significant relationship appears between the vital statistics of the various provinces and the amount of money spent by them on public health. A recent bulletin of the Conservation Commission entitled The Conservation of Man Power, by Dr. P. H. Bryce, supplies the figures but makes no deduction, leaving that activity for the reader. Ontario has a death rate per 1,000 of 24.2, which includes the infantile mortality. The death rate from tuberculosis in 1915 was 0.89 per 1,000. Public Health appropriations by the province reached \$74,950. The Saskatchewan government appropriated \$187,000 for public health. The provincial death rate was 23, the lowest for all the provinces, and the tuberculosis rate was 0.39.

Here are the comparative figures in tabular form:—

Province	Appropriation	Death Rate	Tuberculosis Rate
Saskatchewan	\$187,000	23.0	0.39
Ontario	74,950	24.2	0.89
Manitoba	55,000	32.5	0.85
Quebec	55,000	37.9	1.47
Alberta	15,000	26.87	1.07
Nova Scotia	6,525	25.1	1.80

It has been proved many times that public health work sedulously carried on under wise organization has a practical value beyond price.—Toronto Daily News.

Argentine Meat Trade

Notwithstanding the world's scarcity of tonnage, the export of Argentine meat has not suffered, as is evident from statistics recently published. In a report on the development of the country's meat exports from the year 1910, prepared by the Director-General of National Statistics, and as published in the "Review of the River Plate," the shipments of meat have increased from 362,385 tons for 1910 to 559,216 tons for 1917. The total quantity exported for each year since 1910 and its total value in Argentine gold pesos of 964 cents each were as follows:—

Year	Tons	Gold pesos.
1910	362,385	48,431,939
1911	441,564	60,931,362
1912	455,842	65,000,465
1913	443,086	76,373,504
1914	459,853	91,009,752
1915	442,546	97,623,275
1916	544,748	129,277,603
1917	559,216	137,085,392

Canned meat is an item of daily increasing export. In the years 1910 to 1914, it fluctuated between 13,000 and 16,000 tons per annum, rising in 1915 to 32,514 tons, and attaining in 1916 to 45,196 tons. In 1917 the 1916 figure was more than doubled, amounting to 102,153 tons.

Railway Earnings

Gross earnings of the three principal railroad systems of Canada in May were the largest for any month this year, but fell slightly below the total for May a year ago. The decrease amounted to \$366,985, or 1.5 per cent., the second monthly decrease of the year, January figures standing \$82,326, or .5 per cent. below those of January, 1917.

Large gains in March and April more than offset these decreases when the year's figures to date are considered. For the five months, aggregate gross earnings are \$99,313,833, an increase of \$5,529,582, or 5.9 per cent. over the previous record for the period, established in 1917.

May figures by companies, with the increase or decrease from May, 1917, follow:—

Month	1918	Decrease	P.C.
C.P.R.	\$13,024,000	\$1,044,000	7.4
G.T.R.	6,557,318	700,715	11.9
C.N.R.	3,761,000	23,700	.6
Totals	\$23,342,318	\$366,985	1.5

*—Increase.



We do not know what is in store for you in 1918, but we do know that of the many perils to which your growing grain will be subject that of damage by hail is the greatest, and although greatest it is the one hazard from which the risk of loss can be entirely eliminated.

YOU NEED A

Hail Policy

Insure today. Tomorrow may be too late! Select this Company for your insurance and you are guaranteed full protection and prompt settlement in case of loss.

Write us today or see our local agent.

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Hail Dept.
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Yourselves, because they provide the safest and most convenient form of investment—with an interest return better than many speculative investments.

You help your family in the event of your demise, as the investment is easily looked after and contains absolute assurance of prompt and continuous payment on interest dates, and prompt repayment of principal at maturity.

Or the Bonds may be borrowed upon or sold any moment if money is urgently needed.

You help your country by providing the sinews of war.

If you have money for which you have no immediate use, that is not drawing interest or drawing only 3 per cent. interest, invest it in Victory Bonds.

AND REMEMBER VICTORY BONDS ARE
FREE OF FEDERAL TAXATION

A \$ 50 Bond Costs.....	\$ 49.45
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A \$1,000 Bond Costs.....	988.75

and accrued interest in each case. Larger amounts in proportion. Interest payable every six months at all banks without charge. Upon receipt of your application we will send bonds to your local bank where you may inspect them before purchase, and you may pay us for them through your local bank without extra charge or exchange on cheque. Address Dept. G

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I have \$ for investment.

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RED BOBS

Red Bobs Wheat is the most important agricultural development of recent years. The evidence establishing the superiority of this new variety is conclusive. Under ordinary circumstances this discovery would have been seized upon by private interests and exploited. Enormous prices would have been charged, the middleman would have taken extortionate profits, and only the wealthiest farmers could have purchased the seed.

The Grain Growers' Guide will distribute all of Mr. Wheeler's different varieties of wheat during the next two years. The Guide has paid a high price for this wheat. Mr. Wheeler is entitled to this, but through its system of distribution The Guide, instead of cornering the wheat for personal profit, is placing it within easy reach of every farmer in Western Canada.

To make it easy for anyone to secure Mr. Wheeler's new wheat all of the available supply will be distributed during the summer months. You cannot buy any of this grain. You can secure as much as you care to earn by aiding us in extending The Guide's field of usefulness. The Guide has published a Red Bobs Book that tells the secret of Mr.

Wheeler's unusual success. It also gives the records of this new wheat and tells the interesting story of its discovery and development. This book should be read by every man that is raising grain in any one of the three western provinces.

Since its organization The Guide has always endeavored to render a practical service—a service that would aid in making agriculture more profitable. The Red Bobs Book was published with this end in view.

We will send a copy of this valuable book—**FREE**—to any person upon application. There is a copy of this book for **YOU**. It will be mailed without any obligation on your part. Mail the coupon today and your copy will be forwarded by return of post.

THE CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR OF CANADA
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The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide
WINNIPEG MAN.

SEAGER WHEELER, the wheat wizard of the North American Continent, has developed a new wheat. Of this grain Mr. Wheeler says, "I believe Red Bobs will revolutionize the grain industry of Western Canada. Grown on my own farm, side by side with Marquis, it has outyielded Marquis by eight to ten bushels per acre, and ripens from six to eight days earlier."

Mr. Wheeler has been ten years in developing this wheat. In both plot and field tests he has found that—

RED BOBS

RIPENS Six to Ten Days Earlier Than Marquis

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MILLING VALUE Equal to Marquis

GRADES NO. 1 HARD

Due to its earlier ripening Red Bobs is seldom injured by rust or frost.

You can secure seed of this new wheat, but you will have to make your reservation NOW. Clip the Coupon in the lower right-hand corner of this page, it will bring details by return of post.

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is told in the Red Bobs Book. Send for your copy NOW.

This Red Bobs Book will be sent FREE

It tells the interesting story of the development of Red Bobs Wheat and how you can get the seed.

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"\$10,000,000"
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YOU will certainly take satisfaction in seeing a famous "Z" Farm Engine in action at your local dealer's if you'll stop in next time you are in town.

This is the famous engine—all sizes with more than rated power—that over 150,000 farmers have backed with \$10,000,000—to do their work best. No farm engine ever before has made such a record.

See these "Z" Features

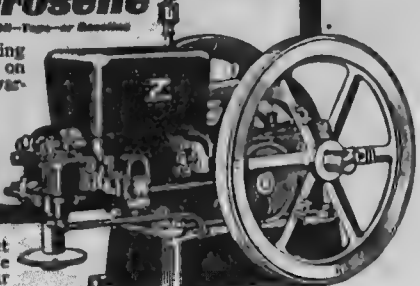
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Cuts fuel costs in two—giving more than rated power on kerosene at half gasoline war-time prices.

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You will, of course, want to put in your coal early. The question is—What coal will produce the MOST HEAT, HOLD FIRE LONGEST and STOCK SATISFACTORILY IN SHED OR BASEMENT?

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It has satisfactorily stood every test for the last thirty-eight years. The HUMBERSTONE MINE NOW has a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

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P.S.—Wire from Minnedosa, Man., just received, reads: "Used car Humberstone Coal last winter in hot water furnace designed for hard coal, also used in range and well suited both. Ship another car." This is the experience of thousands of our customers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Mail Bag

Conscripting Farmers' Sons

EDITOR, Guide: Two of my sons enlisted two and a half years ago—all my four sons were willing, but the boys knew that two must remain for the farm work. One son was killed in 1916, one is still at the front.

The government urged us to vote for them, one ground they gave being they would not take the necessary boys on the farm. Then for months past we have been receiving circulars and advertisements to put in the biggest crop possible, as our boys necessary for the crop would not be taken. Further we were promised where other sons were enlisted, the remaining sons on farms necessary to it, would not be conscripted. All these promises like "scraps of paper" are destroyed, necessity is law to override promises, production and everything else, we are told now.

I have two sons, aged 20 and 22. One is in class B. The younger in class A is ordered to Regina on June 18th to report. But for the other being deaf in one ear both would be taken. This put him in B class and he is exempted till November 1st if he works on the farm in the meantime. Now sir, my wife and I are old, I am 65, badly ruptured, weak heart, suffer from rheumatism and kidney troubles. Our Dr. Reddick forbid my doing any work several years ago and indeed I am not able anyway. My wife was sick in the house all last winter with chronic bronchitis, can only do light house work. We farm 680 acres, 450 cultivated. We put 380 acres in crop this spring against 310 last year. We have 20 horses and colts, 18 cattle, etc. How will we get this crop in? We had difficulties enough last year, the two boys alone cut and stooked last year and put up 55 tons of hay. We have a threshing outfit, but ran shorthanded all the time and employed French, German, and Austrians at \$5.00 a day (against \$1.10 in the ranks) and poor help I got. Now we are assured that the government will see to it we get help (if it is women) for harvesting. But how can we have confidence again when three distinct promises already made are broken. I made no profit last year through drought. I bought \$500 worth of new machinery for spring work to enable us to do good work and more of it—seeder, plows, etc.—my two sons agreeing to wait till next harvest for wages. Now, if my younger son is taken, we must reduce our chores, our cattle, horses, keep one hog and put in the crop on stubble next spring. We are too old to be troubled by keeping hired men in the house. All the while lies over us the prospect that my last son may go in November. My wife is not a widow and I can walk so am not a crippled father, for these are the only exceptions to secure exemption.

This is how the arbitrary fixing of age 20 to 23 will affect this farmer. Is it right when all along we have done our best to produce, gave two sons, when others better fixed than we will not have to give anything?—W. Hordern, Dundurn.

"The Foreigner"

EDITOR, Guide: I am moved by a statement in last week's Guide (Saskatchewan page) to make a plea for the foreigner. I have mislaid my copy; some man collecting for a certain war fund stated that only one man had refused to give, and he was an Englishman. Not being a millionaire I am continually refusing appeals made in various ways, although I have not had the temerity to refuse this particular zealous worker. Also I am an Englishman. This latter shortcoming is no fault of my own as I was born that way.

Can our friend tell me of a way out of my unfortunate position? I am the father of four Canadians and the brother of a Canadian soldier. I have never missed an opportunity to vote for nine years. I have acquired a fair proficiency in sounding the initial "h". Must I remain a foreigner to my own family and be reminded of it in "The Guide" when one of the army of patriotic collectors for one of the multitude of funds is turned down for the first time?—Alfred Simpson, Morse, Sask.

Freedom of the Press

EDITOR, Guide: The prussianization of Canada is proceeding steadily apace under the beneficent sway of our great "non-partisan, win-the-war" government. On top of the numerous petty restrictions on

individual liberty (many of which have to be rescinded within a few days of their making) following the monetary gifts to large corporations (no doubt in liquidation of debts incurred by past favors) comes the latest and most outrageous attack on the right of a citizen to criticize his government's administration of national affairs by an order-in-council suppressing the freedom of the press. This law is a direct attack upon liberty and democracy. It does not help in the defeat of the Central powers but rather connives in their victory by causing grave discontent and unrest among loyal citizens at home. It is the deliberate attempt of a vacillating Big-Business-controlled Government to hide its misdeeds and incompetency under the extraordinary plea that the Government can do no wrong, a plea not one whit less vicious than the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings. Even such periodicals as McLean's Magazine of Toronto have been compelled to notify their readers that, owing to the press censorship regulations which prohibits all forms of information or suggestions that might be technically regarded as a criticism of any member of the cabinet or of any civil servants, no matter how incompetent (!); and which now vests absolute authority in the hands of the Secretary of State, Hon. Mr. Burrell, it has been deemed expedient to withdraw from this number the article by Lieut.-Col. J. B. MacLean. It appears from this that the order applies to individuals as well as to the press. Could Prussianism go further?

What then does our organization intend to do in the matter? Pursue the same old deep rutted lane of apathetic inaction or cowardly complacency? Allow the fear of forfeiting its position of "influence" and "respect" in which it is stated to be held by church and State alike to supersede its duty to its members, the common workers of the soil? Or will it by united action through the Canadian Council of Agriculture inform our political mandarins that organized Agriculture stands first, last and all the time for human liberty the freedom of the press and democracy at home as well as abroad? The council can and must act now! Will it? or shall our organization betray the very cause for which our men are fighting at the front and by so doing pave its way to a premature death, unwept, unhonored and unsung?

We of the common rank and file demand the answer.—W. D. Summers, Watrous, Sask.

Farmers Contribute Heavily

EDITOR, Guide: The Military Service Act has fallen heavier on the families of farmers than on any other in the three Western Provinces. If any person will take the trouble to study the Vital Statistics returns convincing proof will be found. It is a fact that sons of farmers usually marry late in life and very, very few marry under 25. Thus it will be found, all occupations considered, the farmer has a greater percentage in Class 1 than has any other. This fact has been overlooked by everybody and the poor farmer is blamed for being unpatriotic, etc., whereas he has provided more than his traducers have for the army. I trust, sir, that you will make this fact public.—"Justice," Winnipeg.

The Food Hoarder

EDITOR, Guide:—Brother farmer, did you adopt your usual practice last winter when selling your wheat and take ten or fifteen sacks of flour as part payment for one load in order to provide against the time when money becomes a scarcity on the farm, and also to save time in the busy season and not have to unhitch from the plow and journey to the store or elevator to get your wife a sack of flour? Then you are a guilty man in the eyes of our fraternal government and dubbed off-hand "a food hoarder." Is not this an insulting and repulsive title to be handed us "food producers"? But by way of adding injury to insult you are also told that unless you take the balance of your season's supply back to where you got it from you will be fined a thousand dollars and sent to jail for a good long term. Have you ever found time to think over the methods the men whom you have honored with your confidence by placing them in parliament are adopting towards you? But the manufacturers

and other government pets, who are piling up their millions, what about them, are they designated as "dollar hoarders?" Certainly not! The worst that happens to them is if they apply for a million dollars worth of Victory bonds in order to escape paying anything towards the expenses of the war, the poor beggars are only allotted eight hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars worth! But you, Mr. Farmer, if you have five or six sacks of flour in your possession you are dubbed a "food hoarder" and threatened with dire penalties. Is it not enough to gail a man to the quick when he hears of German enemies living right in our midst with their full liberty, provided they keep no firearms in their possession, and when found abusing their privileges and having a regular arsenal in their possession on conviction they are sent to jail for "two months," yet another man, presumably a British subject, when found with eight sacks of flour and some cases of pork and beans in his possession is sent to jail for two and a half years. Is there any sense of justice or fairness in such dealings as this? Are the farmers of Canada such a criminal law-breaking body of men that they have to be held in subjection through bodily fear? No! a thousand times no! The Canadian farmers as a class are the most law-abiding and peaceful body of men on God's earth, and for the government to attach the enormous penalties for the non-observance of any law they pass is an insult and a slur on the character of the intelligence of every true-born Canadian. The latest order regarding conscription requires lads of nineteen to register by a certain date. Penalty for non-compliance, five years hard labor, after he has risked his life in the trenches. Could anything be more grotesque than the idea of a young man being forced to serve as a soldier with the knowledge that if he is lucky (?) enough to escape a German bullet there is five years hard labor awaiting him at the close of the war as a reward for risking his life for others. A year or so ago a returned soldier was arrested on the streets of Edmonton with a bottle of whisky in his pocket; the sole charge was having it in his possession, sentence \$50.00 or thirty days in jail. Is this the way to treat our boys when they return from the horrors of war? Do the men who make these laws ever stop to think what a sentence of even thirty days in jail means to a self respecting, upright man? Do they realize that the punishment does not end with the thirty days, but that it is a life-long punishment? A right thinking man is degraded in his own eyes by being sent to prison, the iron enters into his soul and he is never the same man again. A jail sentence should be the last resource of society for the restraint of criminals, because imprisonment and severe punishments make good men bad and bad men worse. Yet the tendency of the present government is to fill the jails if possible. Look at the enormous penalties attached to the non-compliance with the income tax laws. They try to scare the man with \$5,000 income into paying the full tax by threatening him with a long term of imprisonment and heavy fines, while they have arranged matters so that the manufacturer can invest his huge profits in war bonds and so pay no tax and escape any penalty. Justice? I guess not. Now, farmers, what is the meaning of this policy of the government? All you men who were at the farmers' conventions are aware of the pressure brought to bear on the government to induce it to relieve the farmers from the heavy tax on implements, clothing and other necessities, and you know what they have done. Nothing. What does it mean? It simply means that the manufacturers control the government. It means more than that; it means nothing more nor less than a declaration of war on the part of the capitalists against labor. It means that the men who are thus domineering the government are laying their plans with the greatest skill and forethought to enslave the nation. They are intending to terrorize the producers of the wealth of Canada into obeying whatever laws they choose to enact, by the imposition of outrageous penalties. They are endeavoring to restrain the workers from using their only weapon of defence, the strike. The Edmonton Journal printed a short intimation a week or two ago that the government was considering a measure to muzzle the press and prohibit criticism of the action of the government during the war. Men, if you let them do this your last shred of liberty is gone. Farmers, can't you see that such a measure is

An Envelope of Heat

THE Kootenay oven is practically surrounded with heat—even, unvarying and steady.

Over the top of the oven and down the right hand side, the heat passes in a steady current, then underneath the oven till it strikes a guiding bar that sends it to the front, then straight across to the back.

The oven itself is constructed of heavily nickelled steel which absorbs and distributes the heat evenly and quickly to the interior.

Thus the oven is practically surrounded with an envelope of heat on five sides—left, top, right, bottom and back, and the outside is pro-

tected by a heavy steel door with air-tight joints so that not a particle of heat can escape.

The outside envelope of the heat flues, or the body of the range, is insulated with asbestos and protected with air-tight joints.

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This is only one of the many features of the Kootenay Range described in a beautiful little booklet, "Service in the Kitchen," which will be mailed free on request. It tells all a woman wants to know about a range before she buys it.

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Pumps more water for less money than any steel windmill built.
Write NOW for our Free Windmill Book
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At home—no special equipment—
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Hop-Malt Beer Extract

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This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cheers but does not inebriate." Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion—"The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gallons.....\$1.75
Small can, makes 3 gallons.....1.25
Sample can, makes 1 gallon......50

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EGGS.—We are paying highest market prices. Egg crates supplied on request.
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The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock, let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

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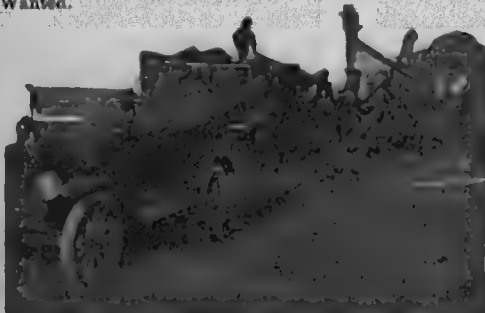
- Not an Attachment
- Any Car May Be Used.
- A Ford will Run a 20-inch Separator.

How often have you wished you could utilize the power from your own motor car for doing other work?

Such work as running the Separator, the Chopper, the Thresher, Sawing Wood, Pumping water, etc.



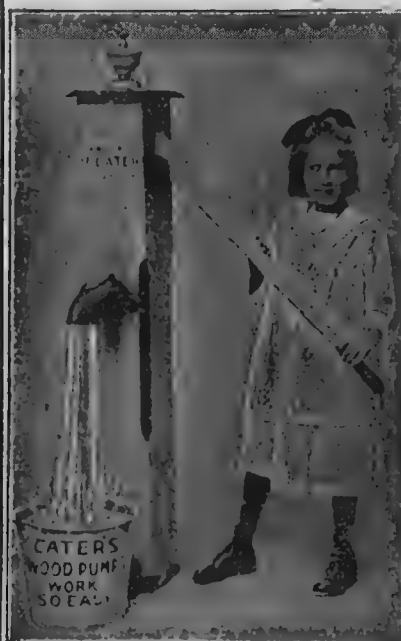
We offer you now that proven success "The Archer Power Machine"—not an attachment but a complete machine—on which any make of car can be used. It pays for itself in a few weeks. When through work run your car off and go home—no delays. "The Archer Power Machine" does not injure the tires—is easier on them than road work. A big time and labor saver is here offered for little money—special inducements to first buyers in each locality. Nothing in "The Archer" to get out of order. Write us today for full details—testimonials from users and special terms; Agents Wanted.



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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 780. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue G. Address:
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aimed directly at you. The Grain Growers' Guide is the boldest critic of the government we have, and the fairest, but it is a terrible thorn in the flesh for the manufacturers and if they could compass its suppression they would do so at any cost. Farmers, The Guide is a guide for you if you will only study and learn from its pages. Our boys are crossing the sea in thousands to fight the Germans for us, they never show the white feather; for God's sake don't let us, whose paramount duty it is to watch over their interests during their absence, show the white feather. Farmers, you are in the position of a man placed in charge of a business on a commission basis, the more he makes for himself the more he makes for his employer. Everything that tends to better the condition of the farmer enables him to produce more and thus better the condition of other classes of working men, provided the results of his efforts are not grabbed by the capitalists. Surely you are more than fed up with seeing the wealth you produce going into the pockets of a few men. Are you satisfied to know that women and children have had to exist on oatmeal and water in a city like New York while men in the capitalist class can spend \$500 on an evening's amusement and think nothing of it? Is that what we are working for? The farmers can rectify these evils and the farmers only, but we have got to band together in a firm union in order to do so. DEMOCRAT.

Cheaper Food

Editor, Guide: The Agricultural population of the West will not stand alone in its full agreement with Dr. Clark that cheaper food must depend upon cheaper production; and that food producing machinery should at once be placed on the free list is a practical suggestion to attain a desired effect. In regard to the recent action of the Government in removing duty off tractors, I would remark that those of us who are practically cognizant of the close inter-working relation existing between the various agricultural implements and their varied uses, were able to recognize promptly the futility of such a limited proceeding to accomplish any material increase of output. To a large grain grower the duty off a tractor means very little, while to the average farmer the concession in quite a different sense means probably less. Farmers will readily grasp and appraise at a true value the profitable adaptability of tractor power to the average farm, and there the issue rests. It did indicate, however, the Government's admission that there is much truth in all that has been urged for the removal of the tariff on agricultural machinery. And further, that a decision has to be arrived at as to whether any Government can maintain and offer justification for placing an obstacle in the way of cheaper food production at a period of food scarcity, and avoid the grave charge of treasonable trifling during a time of great national peril. Dealing broadly with this matter it has to be admitted that farmers individually and as a more or less organized community are not without blame for the existence of this strangling tariff on implements which are requisite for the production of our daily bread, and I believe it is for the passing moment only, that that fact can remain an immaterial one. The worth of their organization will be tested and must stand or fall on the merit of its achievements in these practical affairs affecting not only their own, but on outside communities welfare, for the two are indivisible. Farmers may realize that for the lack of more astute guidance a great opportunity was missed a year ago. It was theirs to point out and insist that Government control of the price of agricultural production could only go hand in hand with the cost of producing, and in no other aspect of the situation should discussion have been possible.—Hy. Frank Lawrence, Pine Lake, Alberta.

"Papa, when you are a diplomat you have to make the other fellow believe everything you say, don't you?"
 "Not exactly, my son. You try to make him believe just the opposite of what he thinks you really intend to say, and even then you are lying to him."

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Farmers' Mass Meeting in Toronto

SCORCHING denunciation of the action of the Union government in the enforcement of the Military Service act to the extent of drafting young men from the farms, the condemnation of Toronto papers, on the one hand, and on the other the absolute necessity of the proper organization of the farmers of Ontario, and the establishment of a farmers' daily or weekly newspaper, were a few of the outstanding features discussed at a mass meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, last Friday, of 2,000 farmers, including members of the United Farmers' Association of Ontario, under whose auspices the meeting was conducted.

The meeting had its beginning in the Labor Temple, but when the delegates began to assemble in such large numbers, it was found necessary to secure larger quarters. Eight resolutions were passed, chief of which was one calling upon the government to amend the Military Service act, and asking that all owners, or practical managers of farms, be exempted to carry on their work, and that in cases where they have already been drafted, they be granted extended leave of absence for this purpose, that skilled agricultural labor be exempted to supply one skilled man for each 100 acres or major part thereof in general farming districts, and a similar requisite number in districts devoted to special production.

Reception of Delegates an Insult
That the reception given the farmers' deputation to Ottawa recently should be regarded generally as an insult to the agricultural section of the country was the frank expression of opinion of many of the speakers, who qualified their remarks by declaring that "they were also strongly of the opinion that recent happenings had more than demonstrated that the time was opportune for the establishment of a farmers' daily or weekly newspaper."

The memorable telegraphic message which was received at Ottawa from the United Farmers' Association of Alberta during the visit of the Ontario farmers at the capital, and which resulted, according to the latter, in destroying their chances of obtaining any assistance from the government, so far as exempting farmers' sons from military duty was concerned, was brought up. After receiving the explanation of H. W. Wood, Calgary, president of the western association, a resolution was passed extending the hand of good fellowship between the east and the west, followed by prolonged cheering.

Further Organization

The delegates will consider further organization of the rural population of the province, so that in future, as an officer of the association expressed it, "we can make our influence felt on any question."

Closer unity with the province of Quebec is also to be discussed, and a feature of this morning's proceedings was the enthusiasm which greeted every reference to a "union of hearts" between the agriculturists of Ontario and Quebec.

C. W. Gurney, reporting on the work of the committee that has carried on the agitation at Ottawa against the conscription of farmers' sons, said: "We have sent over five per cent. of our men to the front. The United States has just as much at stake as we have and if they sent five million, they would have sent only as many proportionately as we have. They have not yet sent 1,000,000, and I understand they will send only 2,000,000. Is that British or American justice? Canada produces more food in proportion to its population than any other allied country."

A National Question

"We are anxious in the province of Quebec to win the war," said Mr. Levesque, M.P., "because it is for civilization and humanity. We should work together and assure victory for the allies. We are being asked to increase production, but now we are told

"leave your farm there and go to the front." Who will feed our boys at the front if the farmers leave the farms? That is a national, not a racial question."

There were upward of 2,000 farmers and their wives at Massey hall when the convention resumed in the afternoon, and the chief speaker was Roderrick McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He opened with the declaration that in the past the farmers had not paid enough attention to organization. "We are told that the two basic needs to win the war are men and foodstuffs, but in the fighting of the war the most important ammunition is foodstuffs. When there was a shortage of military equipment, the government consulted with the men who produced such equipment, but when the question of food production arose, the farmers were not consulted by the government."

"The urban population of Canada is the governing part of the population of Canada," he said. "The rural population has little to say in the government. There are two classes of farmers, the one that farms farms, and the one that farms farmers. The latter class is usually the only one that gets into politics. The public opinion of the rural population has not been brought to bear on the government so as to produce results."

Organize Producers

"Not until the farmers get to the point where they can look upon any one who does not belong to their organization as a scab, will they secure results."

"We have come to the critical time in the history of Canada. Every farmer wants to win the war, but he may have a different opinion as to how the war is to be won. The C.P.R. evidently wants to win the war, but its method is by making an increase of 15 per cent. on passenger tolls. The farmers want to win the war, but they want to win by not sending the men who are producing foodstuffs to the front."

"There are thousands of young men in the cities who, if they were physically fit, would make as good men at the front as the boys on the farm, but no man will suggest that they will be as good on the farm as the boys who have been raised on the farm (applause), the government was not willing to take the advice of the farmers."

Mr. McKenzie said that the order-in-council would have the same effect on the western farmers, as on the farmers in eastern Canada. In conclusion, he told the farmers that they were too modest. They should form clubs, study public questions and practice the art of public speaking. "When you do this you will get the recognition you are entitled to," he said.

H. W. Woods' Speech

H. W. Woods, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, said that he was in an embarrassing position. "While you were in Ottawa, there was a telegram that was sent by the executive of the Farmers of Alberta that was used against you. You wonder why that telegram was sent at the time it was. I know that I was not there when that telegram was sent or written, but I know that there was absolutely no intention of our executive committee to interfere with your plans."

A voice—"Why was it sent at all?"

Mr. Woods—"I don't know."

A voice—"Did you not endorse that telegram from Winnipeg before it was sent to Calgary?"

Situation Serious

Mr. Woods—"I wired the executive from Winnipeg and they replied, wanting to know what to do about it. I had no developed ideas at the time, but replied by wire. It seems to me that the situation is very serious. It seems to me that it will have a very serious effect on production. I don't believe we can take violent opposition to the government, but the government must accept the responsibility of the harm they are doing."

Mr. Woods said that he had endorsed

Continued on Page 51

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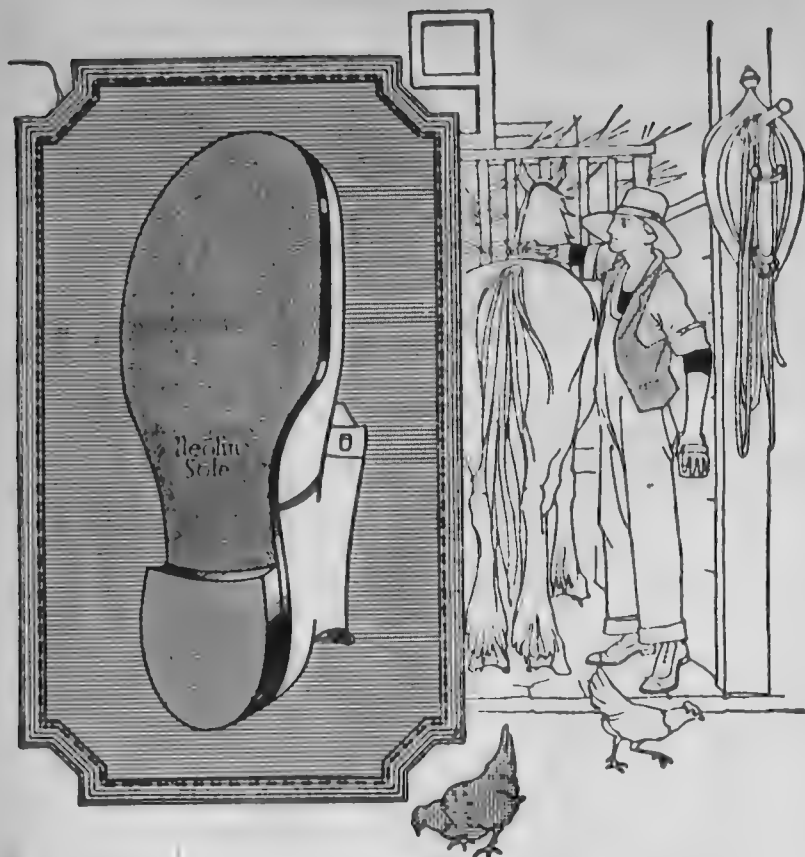
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The Deeper Life

The Supremacy of Providence

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE story of Joseph is not only one of the most touching and beautiful, but one of the most suggestive stories of the greatest of story books. This story that little children love embodies a profound view of life.

One great principle interwoven with it is the supremacy of Providence. Providence prevails over all things, takes them up, even the most adverse and untoward, into its great purpose. Most of our trouble, our anxieties, our fretting and fuming, our bitter sorrows, our corroding disappointments, our aching regrets, our ugly grudges and resentments, spring from the idea that the thread of our life has been cut, that its purpose has been thwarted, that an evil hand has turned the switch and side-tracked our train or even placed a tie on the track and wrecked it.

Rarely has a life suffered more through the misdoing of others than the life of Joseph. Malice and mishap did their worst with Joseph. He suffered through the hatred of his brothers, through the vengeful fury of the foiled temptress, through the forgetfulness and ingratitude of friends. The Providential system under which we live is not like our frail and irritable digestive systems, so easily disordered. It is like the patient and indomitable resourcefulness of Mother Earth. Do what you will with the earth. Heap on it refuse from chemical works, filth, rottenness, sewage. It turns them all into beauty at last. Dig it up, tear it up with shells and mines, devastate it as it would seem beyond repair and it reduces the waste to fertility again. Grass waves and poppies all blooming in the gaping shell holes of that land that men have ravaged as they never ravaged land before. Even the volcano belching forth ashes and pouring out rivers of molten rock, devouring and burying woodland and vineyards, cannot beat Mother Earth. Give her time and she will reduce the lava to the richest soil and the fire-swept mountain slopes will be covered with even richer verdure.

His brothers' murderous hate takes Joseph to the stewardship of the palace of Potiphar. The vengeful spite of Potiphar's wife sends him ultimately to the governorship of the land of Egypt. God's train goes through. There are no stops. It cannot be thrown off the track. It is never side-tracked. It has the right of way. And we see, too, how all things serve as links in the chain of the Providential purpose. There is a divinely ordered sequence. One thing leads on to another—the dreams, the envy, the move from Shechem to Dot-han in the track of the merchants, the passing just at the nick of time of the caravan of Medianites, the slavery, the prison, the sympathetic enquiry, "why look ye so sad," the dream of Pharaoh—any link missing would have ruined the chain. If the divine purpose is in the history anywhere it is everywhere. There is no place for accident, not even the tiniest crack or crevice. The divine purpose is in the whole history as the blood is in all the body. Search the whole skin and you will find no spot where the prick of the finest needle will not draw blood.

The preaching of no preacher during the last century more clearly established his call to the ministry than that of Frederick Robertson of Brighton. Beyond, perhaps, any other preacher of the century, he was the preacher of the most thoughtful preachers. Yet he had as a young man no thought of the ministry. His whole heart was fixed on a soldier's life, and he was led to the

ministry as he says in one of his letters, by the barking of a dog. "If I had not met a certain person, I should not have changed my profession; if I had not known of a certain lady I should not probably have met this person; if that lady had not had a delicate daughter who was disturbed by the barking of my dog; if my dog had not barked that night, I should now have been in the Dragoons, or fertilizing the soil in India."

Mr. Robertson's dog disturbed Lady French's daughter, who was ill. A note was written to ask that the dog be removed. So courteous and acquiescent a reply was received that Lady French called to express her thanks. She was much struck with the manner and bearing of young Robertson and in consequence an intimacy



Dr. BLAND

grew up between the two families and in Lady French's home Robertson became acquainted with the clergyman who was the means of turning him from the army to the church.

Just as clearly present throughout as the controlling divine purpose is the human co-operation. Man can do nothing without God, God will do nothing without man. Joseph was not carried to honor as a chip is carried by the stream.

He makes the best of everything. He has tumble after after tumble, but after every tumble he picks himself up and sets himself to make the best development he can out of the situation. Sold into slavery he wins his master's complete confidence. Thrown to a still lower depth he rises to a position of oversight. It is much easier to take advantage of a boost than of a fall, but the fall, too, is an opportunity. There are undreamt of possibilities of happiness and development in the low and narrow place. God wastes no man by confining him to a place too small for him. If a man is entitled to ten dollars a day and cannot get it he can do his best for five dollars. If you are reduced from proprietor to clerk you ought to be able to make an A-1 clerk. Having been a proprietor, you know just what an efficient clerk ought to be.

Again Joseph's troubles did not make him hard or bitter. Trouble may. His kindly enquiry when he noted the darkened faces of his two fellow prisoners showed that he was not egotistically wrapped up in his own sorrows. And it was that kindly enquiry which opened the door to his release and elevation. A kind word, a little act of service has been known to bring a fortune. It may do better than that; it may win a life-long friend. It may sing in a heart for years. It may draw a soul back from death.

Underneath the resolute hopefulness, underneath the kindly thoughtfulness was the indomitable faith. Joseph carries everything back to God. "Fear not," he says to his trembling brethren, "for am I in the place of God? As for you, ye meant evil against me; but God meant it for good."

We never come out of a trouble aright unless God lead us out. We never get over it rightly unless He lift us. And so the old story that has illuminated so many hearts will still go on witnessing to the sureness of God's care.

The wind that blows can never kill
The tree God plants;
It bloweth east; it bloweth west,
The tender leaves have little rest;
But any wind that blows its best,
The tree God plants
Strikes deeper root, grows higher still,
Spreads higher boughs for God's good-
will;
Meets all its wants.

There is no frost hath power to blight
The tree God shields.
The roots are warm beneath the snows,
And when spring comes it surely knows,
And every bud to blossom grows.
The tree God shields
Grows on apace by day and night
Till sweet to taste and fair to sight;
Its fruit it yields.

There is no storm hath power to blast
The tree God knows.
No thunderbolt nor beating rain,
Nor lightning flash nor hurricane;
When they are spent it doth remain.
The tree God knows
Through every tempest standeth fast,
And from its first day to its last
Still fairer grows.

Saskatchewan Section

Continued from Page 14

not agitating for legislation vastly in advance of popular opinion, but we are seeking to create a popular opinion which will demand and also make effective the right kind of legislation for the establishment of economic equity and the overthrow of class privilege and in this endeavor we think we are justified in seeking the co-operation of every member of this conference.

These are the ideals that our most influential and most trusted leaders are holding up before the farmers of this province as the true goal of our endeavor, the ultimate purpose of the institution which we are so painstakingly endeavoring to construct.

If you say that many farmers are joining our movement for the self-benefit they hope to gain through it, I shall again agree with you, but is it any different in the church? Are there not those in the church who in joining were actuated by no transcendently lofty motive? I have thought that sometimes a not altogether lovely ideal of self-interest has even been taught by the church itself. A good deal of the old-time preaching which I heard in my youth consisted largely in endeavouring to win men to righteousness by the two alternate methods of bribes or threats and I was impressed with a fear which even in adult life I have scarcely overcome of some terrible and un-nameable consequences which should befall me after death if I did the things which I liked to do, and I was tempted with a reward for being decent, a bribe for being good. Many times the preaching seemed to teach that virtue, common decency if you like, requires to be rewarded, will be rewarded. To my youthful mind the inference was conveyed that it is pleasanter and more desirable to be wicked, that it does not pay to do right, that being good is a hardship which no earthly gain can compensate, but that if I endure until death the hardship and suffering of being decent I shall have an awfully good time afterwards to make up for what I missed here. It seems to me now that I should have made a better man if given an intelligent appreciation of the simple fundamental truth that that alone is good which is for man's best permanent interest, that the simple satisfaction of doing right is all the satisfaction that anyone is entitled to, that a correct standard of personal living and of ethics is the most desirable manner of living quite irrespective of what may or may not happen after this life is over. I think I have known some whose highest motive in life is over. I think I have known some whose highest motive in being religious was not so much to do good as to attain heaven.

Few either in the church or the association are actuated by motives which are one hundred per cent. unselfish, but devotion in any degree to a principle is ennobling and devotion to any kind of effort for the common good even of a single class may be elevating. It raises man out of himself and gives him a vision beyond his own immediate personal interest. After all, even the seeking of self-interest is not essentially evil. So much depends upon the character of the means employed.

I ask therefore that you extend to the association and to our effort to maintain this organization which has already shown itself a potent force for the establishment of right relations amongst men such measure of sympathetic encouragement and assistance as you find it to merit. We are very grateful of those of you, and there are many, who

have already shown us recognition and who on the 16th inst. will observe Grain Growers' Sunday. In this very act you lay the organization under an obligation of respectability and righteousness, the effect of which it were idle to calculate, but by your membership in the locals, your attendance at their meetings and your voice in their deliberations you can exert an influence yet greater and more pregnant with possibilities for good.—J. B. Musselman.

The farmers' elevators of Montana are to come under one centralized management. A new holding company is being formed with a capital of \$1,000,000. J. A. Moore, formerly connected with the farmers' grain business in Canada is secretary and manager. There are about 135 farmer's elevators in the state, which are expected, in time, to come under the centralized plan.

She: Why weren't you at the station with the car to meet me as usual?
He: My dear, you ought to get into the habit of some needless days.



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The Nilson is the only five-wheel tractor with big traction minus a lot of dead weight for which to buy fuel. The Lever Hitch eliminates the necessity for dead weight. It obtains traction by converting the pull of the plows into downward pressure through the drive wheels. That is the reason it can cultivate your summer fallow even better than horses.

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been so instantly recognized by the farmers of Canada as in the Nilson. Every man who sees its big traction, light weight, fuel economy and speed in all soils, wet or dry, and in all weather, wants the Nilson.

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See the Nilson at the Light Tractor Plowing Demonstration at Brandon, July 23rd to 25th. There is but one Lever Hitch Tractor—the Nilson. Nilson Tractors and repairs may be had through the following distributors. Get in touch with them now and let the Nilson furnish power for your summer fallowing.

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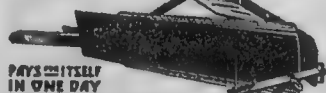
The Lever Hitch carries the pull of the plows up over the drive wheel. The harder the pull, the harder the wheel grips the ground. Note the great width of driving wheel surface.



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WINNIPEG Farm Seed Specialists MAN

Universal Safety Starter



For FORD CARS
TRUCKS
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No unsightly attachment. Installs under Engine Hood.

No embarrassment in front of the traffic "Cop" or cranking in a mud hole

No cranking in the mud. Simple, mechanically correct, reliable, low priced. Positive primer attachment included. The Universal will start your car in a jiffy from the seat. Easy the new way. Write for illustrated circular.

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SEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from 11 to 16 months old; 10 cows and heifer, with calves at their sides; 5 yearling Shetlands. Write for particulars. R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 21-1

HORSES

MOSIMAN BROS. BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 18-1

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 22-1

SWINE

SPRING PIGS—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. Males, mated pairs, trios, fall males bred sows, August farrow. From our mammoth prize herd. The kind that saves the grain and makes the money. New blood for old customers and breeders. Imported strains. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 22-4

LAKEBIDE BERSHIRE—PIGS FROM APRIL and May litters. The large type, early maturing kind. Prices according to age. Some choice weanlings at \$20 each, now ready for shipment. Anderson Bros., Lakeside Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 23-4

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, APRIL and May litters, bred from choice stock. The greater production hog. D. H. Munn, Kincaid, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY pigs from selected stock, registered, six weeks old, at sixteen dollars each. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask. 23-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7-1

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—WE STILL HAVE some very fine early March pigs, from choice mated stock, at the old price, \$15.00. H. A. Hove, Excel, Alta. 21-4

DUROC-JERSEYS—PURE-BRED. HAVING AN over supply will sell spring pigs seven and eight weeks old for twelve dollars each. Small deposit. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, \$15 AT 8 to 10 weeks. Rastall Limited, Broadview, Sask. 24-2

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEYS—YOUNG boars, two months old, \$15.00. W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 24-2

REGISTERED BERSHIRE—APRIL PIGS, \$15 each, at 8 weeks old. W. Davis, Box 130, Springside, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, IN PAIRS NOT of kin; also brood sows. Riverside Farm Limited, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 22-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, two months old, \$15.00 each. Choice stock. G. J. Beattie, Portage la Prairie, Man. 23-3

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LONG IMPROVED REGISTERED BERSHIRE pigs, \$16 each, with pedigree. John Hayward, Tyvan, Sask. 23-3

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CATTLE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, ONE ONLY LEFT, fifteen months old. Sired by Glencarnock General 5277. Price \$200 loaded Welwyn. First order with cash takes him. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 24-2

TWO PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, over one year; also one without pedigree. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man. 24-2

SHORTHORNS—4 BULLS, FROM 12 TO 24 months, in good condition, at reasonable prices. Can be delivered most any point in West if two or more going to same station. D. G. Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 23-3

JERSEY BULLS—SEVERAL HIGH CLASS young bulls fit for service. Prices reasonable. C. E. Newell, Box 243, Swift Current, Sask. 16-11

HOLSTEINS—TWO SPLENDID YOUNG BULLS ready for service. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 16-11

AYRSHIRES—TWO YOUNG BULLS FIT FOR service. Prices reasonable. F. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 22-5

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE (Continued)

SHORTHORN CATTLE. FOR SALE—THE well bred beef bull Butterfly Duke, two years old, by Prince of Orange, bred by Hon. W. C. Edwards. Also young stock by dual-purpose bull Golden Duke (imported), bred by Lord Lucas, Credit Grange Farm, Meadowdale, Ontario. 22-4

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 80 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4-1

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, sixteen months old, dark red in color. Price \$150.00. John Leask, Lenore, Man. 23-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

DOGS

IMPORTED COLLIE PUPS, Sired BY INTER- national champion Parbold Picaroon; dam, Loveland Daisy; 2 months old, nicely marked; 7 males and 2 females. Special price, only \$15.00 each. Could not be duplicated anywhere at double the price. Gus. Detberner, Watrou, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE pups, from imported stock, natural workers, \$15.00. Frank Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 24-2

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND PUPS—MALES, \$10; females, \$8. Ed. Watt, Rossington, Alta. 23-3

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

CABBAGE PLANTS, 45 CENTS PER HUNDRED, prepaid per mail, all early and late varieties. Also other vegetable plants. Successfully shipped to all parts of Canada. Ask for price list and larger quantities. Herolds Farms, Fruitland, Ontario, Niagara District. 23-3

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM OBNOXIOUS seeds, 11 cents, bags included. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-18

WANTED—TEN BUSHELS OF CLEAN FALL rye. Chas. E. Dyer, Carlyle, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

OUR SPRING PRICE LIST IS NOW READY. A postal card will bring it to you. Write today. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 8-1

POULTRY AND EGGS

BABY CHICKS, BABY CHICKS—HIGHEST utility stock Leghorns, heavy birds, \$17.50, 100. Any serious loss in transit replaced. Barred Rocks, \$23.00, 100. June deliveries. Any quantities. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, British Columbia. 22-4

BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED; 46 PRIZES; 4 silver cups, Regina, 1917. Eggs, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per 15. Choice breeders; both sexes now for sale at bargain prices. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 24-2

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars delivered. Money back guarantee. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Landis, Sask. 9-1

TEN PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON YEAR- ling hens, good layers, with one unrelated rooster, "McArthur" strain. A snap at \$25.00. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 24-2

FOR BALANCE OF SEASON—PURE-BRED Buff Orpington eggs, "McArthur's" prize-winning strain, \$2.00 per fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred eggs. W. J. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 22-2

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING, Single and Rose Comb, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. Good layers, from prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 18-7

MRS. A. COOPER, TREESBANK, MAN.— Busy "B" Barred Rock eggs, fifteen, \$3.50; thirty, \$6.00. Best Exhibition, fifteen, \$5.00. 20-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 setting, prepaid. Pearson, Esterhazy, Sask. 24-2

EXPRESS PAID—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS. 30 eggs, \$2.50. Imported Bronze turkeys, 13 eggs, \$3. Thos. Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 24-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.25 PER 15, delivered. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 23-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 21-5

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents.

The Guide Sells Livestock!

An investigation among the farmers of Western Canada, conducted by one of the largest financial institutions in the Dominion, revealed the fact that readers of The Grain Growers' Guide are worth more per head than farmers who do not take The Guide. Of course, not every reader of The Guide is wealthy, but the investigation showed that The Guide readers are on the whole in good condition financially. As a consequence, they are able to invest money in pure-bred livestock.

It is only natural that The Guide readers should patronize livestock breeders who advertise in The Guide. The Guide is read in over 38,000 farm homes in Western Canada every week—or practically every third English-speaking farm home throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. If your stock is good and prices are reasonable The Guide can find you buyers. Read these letters:—

Maryfield, Sask.

May 18, 1918.

I am highly satisfied with the past results of my ads. in The Grain Growers' Guide. I send an ad. whenever I have any stock to sell. D. C. MCCORMICK.

Oak Bank, Man.

April 29, 1918.

All my ads. in your paper so far have brought very good results. S. J. ANDREWS.

P.O. Box 5, Alameda, Sask.

February 19, 1918.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Dear Sirs: Please continue my ad. for another month. I am having lots of enquiries, and with good results. R. H. SCOTT.

Tugaske, Sask.

March 18, 1918.

The ad. which I placed in The Guide brought me splendid results. The only trouble was that I had not enough dogs to supply the wants. Wishing you success. H. G. GREENFIELD.

SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT TODAY

Winnipeg The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide Manitoba

The Grain Growers' Guide

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, 13 EGGS, \$1.50. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta. 21-4

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IMPORTED FLEMISH GIANT AND BELGIAN hares in pairs or trios for breeding. G. Detberner, Watrou, Sask. 20-4

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FOR SALE—FORD CAR, 1914 MODEL, WITH \$100 worth of extra equipment, including presto light, shock absorbers, seat covers, speedometer, etc., also Stude make-a-tractor attachment, with special radiator, oil and water pumps. Everything in first class running order. Any girl or boy can run this outfit and do as much work as a man, and it can be changed from a tractor to a car in a few minutes. Price for complete outfit, only \$575. John Swainson, Foxwarren, Man. 24-2

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY OIL PULL ENGINE, in good working order. Rumely 6-plow gang with four breaking bottoms. Rumely Ideal separator, 38-60, good as new, all new belts and teeth. 24 in. John Deere breaker. Cheap. Cash or terms. Harry Vosper, Petersfield, Man. 24-2

TRACTORS—2 PIONEER 36 x 60; 1 MARSHALL 33 x 70; 1 Case 32 x 110; 1 Case 25 x 60; 1 Reeves 40 x 140. These are all rebuilt and in first class shape. Prices and terms attractive. Write or call for further particulars. The Adanac Securities and Trust Corporation Ltd., Saskatoon. 19-6

SECOND-HAND STUMP PULLERS—ONE hand power and one horse power. These machines have been slightly used, but are good as new. Both machines have given every satisfaction. Apply Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 24-2

NOTICE—EXCHANGE YOUR TROUBLESOME cream separator for a 500 lb. high grade new machine. Splendid trade proposition offered. Over a thousand in use. Money back guarantee. Write for description. Dominion-Reid Separator Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 23-1

FORD CAR TRACTOR GEER COMPLETE, or will sell car and all, cheap. 145 Biggar, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL threshing outfit, J. I. Case 25 H. steam tractor, good condition. John Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 24-6

STEELE MULE 13-30 H.P. TRACTOR. OVER- hauled. See it. Buying larger outfit. Rastall Limited, Broadview, Sask. 24-11

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessory Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 24-2

STEAM COAL—OF HIGHEST HEATING quality. Either coking or non-coking. Write, North West Coal Co., Box 1765, Edmonton, Alta. 13-1

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

FARM LANDS

RANCH—320 ACRES EXCELLENT RANCH land in the Foot Hills, 45 miles west of Calgary. Located in a nice valley with evergreen trees on hills all around. Good fishing; good shooting. Lots of best spring water. Well protected from all storms. Very little snow. Serviceable log buildings. Lots open range. Splendid place to run stock. Price \$15.00 acre. Terms arranged. J. C. Leslie & Co., 302 Beveridge Block, Calgary. 24-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 24-2

FOR SALE—340 ACRES TIMBERED LAND, with fair buildings; 80 acres cleared and fenced; 180 miles east of Winnipeg on C.N.R.; half mile from school. Price \$11.00 per acre. For particulars write Hugh McDermid, Burris, Ont. 23-2

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 24-4

WESTERN CANADA FARMS OF ALL SIZES and descriptions. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 17-1

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, FAIR IMPROVE- ments, four miles railroad station. S. Jenkins, Findlater, Sask. 23-3

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 18-1

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38-1

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free. 22-52

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon 6-1

Screenings

For Sale—A Guernsey cow, gives a good quality of milk, also hay, rope, pulleys and small refrigerator. — The Monmouth (Ill.) Review.

"Who was it said the children should be seen and not heard?"

"I don't know. Some old grouch, I suppose."

"What a lucky man you are," said the city relative, "to raise all you need to eat."

"Yes," replied the farmer, "but, goah blame it, the stuff is all worth so much money, it seems rank extravagance to eat it."

"Why you so sure the war will end shortly?"

"Well, Mandy says it's got to stop in six months. And when Mandy says a thing's got to stop, it stops, by heck!"

A traveller who believed himself to be the sole survivor of a shipwreck upon a cannibal isle hid for three days, in terror of his life. Driven out by hunger, he discovered a thin wisp of smoke rising from a clump of bushes inland, and crawled carefully to study the type of savages about it. Just as he reached the clump he heard a voice say:

"Why in thunder did you play that card?" He dropped on his knees and, devoutly raising his hands, cried: "Thank the Lord they are Christians!"

The doctor had told Ethel's parents that it was necessary for her to have her tonsils removed. After much persuasion she consented, but it was in the bargain that after she returned home she could have an Angora cat.

The operation was performed, but for some days her throat was very painful. Through her tears she looked up at the nurse and exclaimed: "What a bum way to get a cat!"

"Why do you want a divorce from your husband?" asked a friend of the family.

"Because he isn't the man I thought he was when I married him," sobbed the young wife.

"My dear child, a general application of that principle would break up nearly every home in the country."

Recruiting Officer: Young man would you like to enlist in the army?

Young Man: No, I guess not.

Recruiting Officer: Wouldn't you like to fight for your home and the country?

Young Man: Well, I would be willing to fight for my home, but I just moved into town last week.

"I'm fixed. One of my daughters married a baker and the other a butcher."

"I see. You have one son-in-law who can raise the dough, and another who can make both ends meet."

An old Scotchman was acting as guide to an American tourist who was travelling through Scotland. Sandy found great difficulty in pleasing his employer, for no matter what point of interest he took him to see, it was nothing in comparison to what the American had already seen in the United States.

Finally, Sandy took him to see Loch Kathrine that supplies the City of Glasgow with the finest drinking-water in the world.

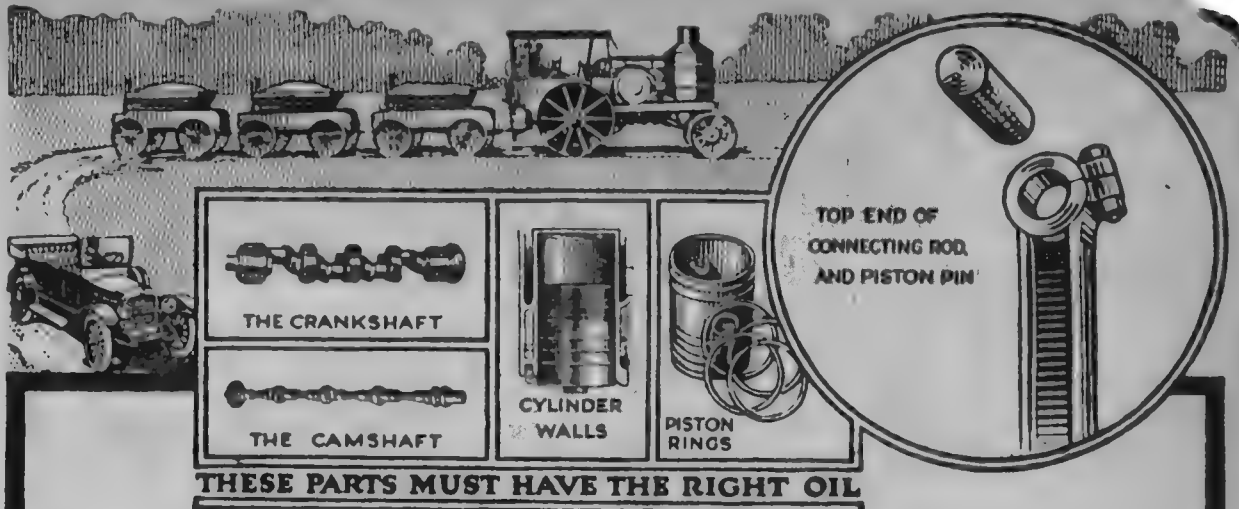
"Ha'e a drink o' that, mon, ye ha'ona water like that in New York."

The American drank long, and when he had finished he turned to the old Scotchman and said, "Say, Sandy, that's the finest water I've ever tasted. If we had this lake in New York we would make a fortune out of it."

"Weel, sir," said Sandy, "ye can easy get it there."

"Impossible," said the American. "How in the world could I take a lake to New York?"

"Weel," said Sandy, "ye cud lay a two-inch pipe frae here to New York an' if ye can suck as well as ye can blow, ye'll ha'e it there in no time."



THESE PARTS MUST HAVE THE RIGHT OIL

Polarine
FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

Prevents Friction that Causes Wear

A WAY up at the top of the connecting rod in each motor cylinder is a little pin on whose perfect action depends the smooth operation of the motor in your tractor or automobile. Piston Pin is its name.

This little pin holds the piston to the connecting rod. Every time the piston slides up and down the cylinder this little pin moves in the top bearing of the connecting rod. When the motor is running at high speed it moves about 150,000 times an hour.

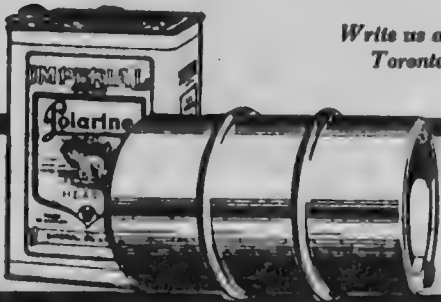
Imagine the tremendous heat that can be generated by such rapid action if there's the slightest sign of friction! That's why it is highly important that you use not only good oil but the right oil to meet this condition.

The Piston Pin and the other vital parts of your motor can be lubricated perfectly by Polarine or Polarine Heavy. These oils lubricate at low or high temperatures—they do not "break down" or wear out under maximum engine heat.

Expert "Imperial Service" Free

When you decide to use Polarine or Polarine Heavy we are vitally interested in seeing that you get the grade best suited to your engine's lubricating requirements. Put it up to us. Send a full description of your engine. You'll be glad that you got our expert assistance.

Polarine and Polarine Heavy are sold in steel barrels and half-barrels, and in one-half, one and four gallon cans. Buy in the larger sizes for economy but always keep a four gallon can on your tractor.



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Toronto, for interesting Polarine Booklet

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Noblemen

15c. CIGAR

Truly, a NOBLEMEN among cigars. Have you smoked one lately? A rich, fragrant, satisfying smoke, kindly to the nerves and mild and uniform in quality.

**S. Davis & Sons
Limited
MONTREAL.**

Away to a Good Start!

THAT'S A BIG THING IN SUMMERFALLOWING,
BUT, WITH A



Happy Farmer Tractor

every time you turn the end you have another good start. All season this sturdy, all-steel 4,000-lb. tractor hums along, with not a kick or halt. Three 14-in. plows is what it usually pulls—it has done more. 2,000 lbs. pull on the drawbar is all it's sold to do—but it has done much more. It does all we say it will do—easily. It sur-

prises you when you put on a little overload. It costs a little less than 40c an acre for fuel, and it is speedy—an acre an hour. It handles a 22-cylinder separator.

The Happy Farmer gears run throughout in oil and on Hyatt bearings. The price soon goes up on this tractor—get in now. Don't turn the page without writing for real facts about this perfect kerosene-burning tractor.

DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Get Our Special Proposition. There are some good openings yet.

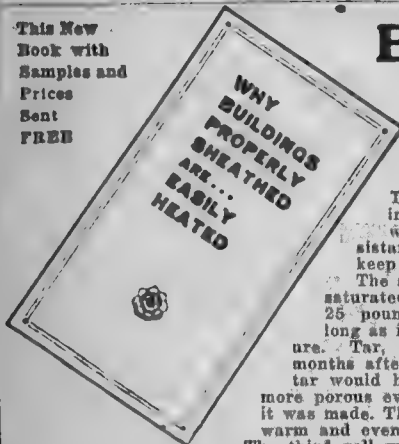
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This New
Book with
Samples and
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Building Papers Differ

Three rolls of building paper stood side by side. Each contained 400 square feet. They looked very much alike from the outside, but there was a marked difference. The first was plain white building paper weighing 15 pounds per roll. It was fairly dense and would check ordinary wind but offered no resistance to the moisture or frost. It would not keep a house warm. The second was tar paper (common building paper saturated with tar). It was more dense, weighing 25 pounds per roll. It would resist wind and as long as it was fresh, would withstand frost and moisture. Tar, however, is very volatile and within a few months after this paper was applied to the building the tar would have evaporated, leaving a dry, brittle paper, more porous even than the original plain paper from which it was made. This paper would not keep a house permanently warm and eventually would be the less efficient of the two. The third roll was:—

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt

(Trade Mark Registered)

Made in Canada from Start to Finish

This roll weighed 60 pounds. It was made from rag felt, not common paper. It was saturated with asphalt, not tar. Rag felt has higher absorbing properties than any kind of paper made and so contains the maximum amount of moisture and frost-resisting material. It also offers the greatest strength and resistance to the wind.

Asphalt differs from tar in being a mineral substance. It is not volatile and will not evaporate. Substances treated with it are odorless, germ and vermin-proof, are hygienic and sanitary.

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT will last as long as your building—will remain permanently fresh and will give you a wind-proof, moisture-proof and frost-proof house.

Send for our new booklet, "Why Buildings Properly Sheathed are Easily Heated." It explains the How and Why. On request we will also send free samples of "SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT or of our other asphalt-treated building materials, such as Ru-ber-old Processed Roofing, Ru-ber-old Wallboard or Asphalt Slate-Surfaced Shingles.

Write today for these samples and this interesting and instructive booklet. They will demonstrate how you can add to the comfort of your home and at the same time will reduce fuel bills.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
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Winnipeg, Manitoba

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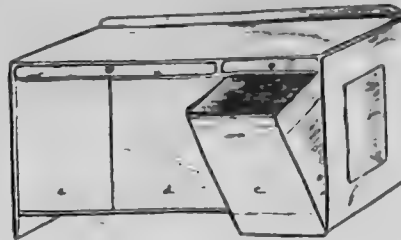
MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER



Handy Farm Devices

A Convenient Work-Table

ONE of the greatest conveniences in my pantry is my work-table, which is shown in the diagram. It is 26 inches wide and 49 inches long, the height being 31 inches. We adjusted the height to suit me when working at the table. It is built of fir. This we stained to match the woodwork of the room. The top (c) is covered with



galvanized iron, this is not injured with hot pots and has the advantage of being easily scoured and kept clean.

My bake-board slides in at (a), while (b) is the bread-board. The lower part of the table is divided into three bins—(c) is the flour bin, (d) which is subdivided holds graham flour and oatmeal, and the third bin (e) holds sugar. We built these to hold a sack of each commodity. The bins are hung on hinges underneath, balanced so that they will stay either open or shut.—E. A. W., Man.

Lifting Fence Posts

It is usually a difficult matter to lift fence posts which it is desired to remove. The hardest and slowest way is to dig



around it with a spade and then put your arms around it and lift. Sometimes it will come, but often it will not. A quick and easy way is to set a piece of 2 x 6 three feet long against the post, attach a chain as illustrated and let a horse pull it. If the earth is very hard around it, a few shovelfuls of earth removed from the side toward which the horse will pull will assist in getting the post to come out without trouble.

Convenient Dinner Wagon

The tired housewife, whose busiest time is when serving meals, cannot afford to be without this handy dinner wagon. It is easily made. The wagon in the illustration shows two of the wheels to



be those of a small child's wagon. The other two are much smaller. It is built with two shelves and may be used to convey dishes and food to the table and to carry the dirty dishes to the pantry. If the wheels are rubber-tired the wagon runs much more easily. The handy man about the house can easily make such a wagon. And its usefulness to the housewife will amply repay him.

Wire Fence on Trees

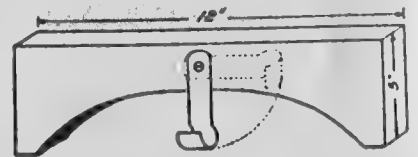
A tree makes a good fence post—if the wire is attached properly. Instead of decaying and getting weaker each year it is continually getting bigger and stronger. Most trees live long enough to serve this purpose for the life of a fence. It is wrong, however, to staple a wire directly to a growing tree. The new wood soon grows over the wire and will have to be chopped off if you ever want

to remove the fence. The correct way is to nail a strip vertically on the tree and staple the wire to this. Any one wire, or the whole fence can then be removed at any time. The tree will not grow around the strip. It will push it off the nails in time, but that is easily overcome by putting in a few more nails when needed.

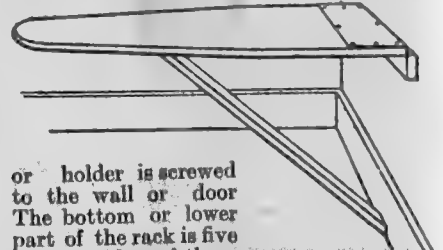


Folding Ironing Board

This ironing board may be fastened up against the wall and is out of the way when not in use. It should be made of well seasoned one or one and a quarter inch material. A board of convenient size may be made by the following dimensions: 4 feet 8 inches long, 15 inches wide at the attached end and 8 inches at the free end. About two feet from the attached end the board begins to taper



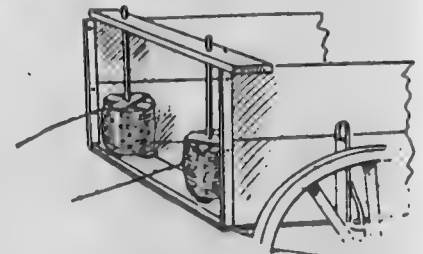
gradually. The free end is rounded. The ironing board rack or holder may be attached to the wall or to the inside of a closet door to hold a portable ironing board when not in use. The upper part of the holder is made of two and a half inch material and is five inches deep. It is twelve inches across the top and is shaped to fit the contour of the smaller end of the ironing board. In the centre is a button which holds the top of the board in place. The button is made of metal and so shaped as to give it a spring and to provide a finger hold for easy movement. The upper part of the rack



or holder is screwed to the wall or door. The bottom or lower part of the rack is five inches wide and three inches deep and is made of two and a half inch material. It is rabbeted on the side next to the wall. An inch rabbet is cut to form a rest for the ironing board. This part of the rack is fastened with two screws to the wall or door.

Unrolling Barb Wire

Here is a handy device for unrolling barb wire. Two strips are fastened in the rear end of a wagon box. In these holes are bored and short iron rods are placed in them to form an axle for the wire bales to turn on. Fasten the ends of the wire to a post and then drive along where the wire is needed. Drive easy.



To Keep Hands Clean

Before beginning a greasy job of work, work up a good soap lather on the hands and arms as far up as is thought necessary. Allow this soap to dry. Then scratch the cake of soap with the finger nails so that the soap will be packed tightly under the ends of the nails. In this way the nail crevices and the pores of the skin are filled with soap that will not easily come off unless brought in contact with water. When the work is over the grease that is on the hands will be easily removed, because none will have penetrated pores and crevices.

U.F.A. and Rural Schools

How the Teacher Can also Serve as the Local Secretary—By one who is Doing it

SOME illustrations from my experience are included in this article, but it is not intended that these should rival the records of the super-marms and Brown Mouse teachers who have achieved Utopian success here and there in rural communities. From the point of view of progress in education the realities of the situation in hundreds of school districts constitute a sort of trench warfare. The news of an occasional raid or aeroplane feat may serve to maintain the morale, but the general situation is not greatly affected until the invention of the barrage or a certain unity in allied effort is secured.

Two sentences from the pen of Dr. Coffin, suggest difficulties in whose overcoming a new unity of effort seems to me a possibility. "It is surely illogical to expect the occupant of a position to rank very highly in the community so long as the position itself is held in such low esteem." "Only a resident teacher, of ripe experience and strong personality can take the lead successfully in most of our rural communities."

It is not to be disputed that a great advance would be marked by the creation of a class of rural school teachers, the demands upon whose educational, social and business energies were considerable, and the rewards for whose services commensurate with the demands. Let our rural schools be manned by qualified resident teachers who have no reason to blush for their economic status or for the limitations of their opportunities to show activity along the lines of their profession. I may be unfairly impatient with the teacher who also farms (outside of the school garden), but while admitting the improved status he enjoys, and the excellence of his work in both spheres, I believe that he is not a factor of strength professionally considered. The elimination of the consideration of a rural school position as a stepping stone or a side-line is a plank in my platform.

The U.F.A. as an Educational Force

In our campaign for the educating of the rural school owner, the farmer, to a realisation of the importance of the school we have a new ally, or rather an old ally whose equipment for service and whose capacity for co-operation and union has lately improved. There is in Alberta an educational association of some 15,000 members divided into 700 local unions which meet, oddly enough, in rural school-rooms and there discuss self-education and community welfare. This association is known as the United Farmers of Alberta. It has given birth to one powerful and many small business organizations. It has cradled many reforms. There is no phase of its activities that is not directly or practically educative. It lives up to its watchwords "Equity and Economy." It prints informative bulletins which are read at all meetings and it supports independence in journalism. It has government recognition. It is progressive and successful.

The rural education machine and the U.F.A. could be co-related. Each is a glorious opportunity for the other. I have already mentioned the difficulty that the educationalist encounters in

equipping rural schools with teachers. The U.F.A. has also a certain difficulty in securing satisfactory arrangements for its local secretarial work. The farmer does not always regard secretarial duties as a pleasant break in his routine. "A prophet hath no honor in his own country," and a farmer turned educator for an hour is apt to meet with a slight resentment from the victims of his propaganda. Very often the U.F.A. local secretary is a self-sacrificing individual, but for whose energy it would fall in most of its activities. He frequently neglects his own farming interests on behalf of the community's. Seldom has he been paid more than a nominal salary. In many cases he would not accept such payment and in others his influence would be weakened if he did.

P. P. Woodbridge, formerly secretary of the Central office of the U.F.A., some time ago inaugurated an extension of the business activities of the locals. A further extension is hoped for and shortly there will exist for the most remote local a means of securing an income which shall be proportionate to the energy of its secretary and the loyalty of its members. These profits, consisting mainly of commissions from hail insurance are made without any increased cost of new expense to the U.F.A. member or non-member. It is the ambition, I believe, of the Central officials to secure arrangements whereby each local will clear, from these and similar sources, a profit out of which a substantial and fixed salary might be paid to its secretary. The average for the smaller locals, at the outset, would be \$250 per annum, but the amount might easily be more. For a local which covered an area equivalent to a school district the estimate would be a fair one.

The School Teacher as Local Secretary

In return for this salary no demand will be made upon the secretary's energies and time other than might be made, and generally is made upon the energies and time of a resident rural school teacher. The calling and direction of meetings, the preparing and delivery of a few lectures, the preparation of statistics, correspondence, the writing applications for insurance, the ordering of certain supplies, attendance at a July convention, organization of social evenings, picnics, etc., handling of funds and some simple book-keeping. If there is a teacher in this province incapable of doing these things, his certificate is a camouflage. Certain incidental duties of this kind in a resident teacher's community service are really more professional than some of our class-room work, and there will grace his efforts an understanding and respect more attractive than the mystified suspicion which mawkish attempts at leadership usually works.

If a union of U.F.A. local administration and school teacher's community work were effected in a proportion of the seven hundred locals which already exist the status of the Alberta rural school teacher would be instantly improved. The position would demand a resident teacher, certificated, a practical, rather than exclusively bookish, teacher, proud of his ability to supervise these varied activities and to meet



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"ONLY \$760 left after the bills are paid. It will not last long. Then, there are the mortgage payments to be met or I'll lose our home. If it were not for the children I could go out to work. But what can I do with them? I will have to do something—but what?"

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34x4 Q.D. Goodrich Cord	54.00

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35x4½ S.S. Fisk Non-Skid	\$48.75
35x4½ Q.D. Goodrich Plain	55.00
35x4½ S.S. Nobby and All-Weather	53.60
35x4½ S.S. Plain	39.60

37x5 S.S. Fisk Plain	\$54.75
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Reference: Bank of Toronto, Duns, Bradstreets.



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YOU would purchase the Briscoe "on looks"—if that were your only guide to car value—its chassis and body design form a combination of grace and refined elegance.

But you would never choose a car for beauty alone—the Briscoe has earned its supremacy on the strength of a motor that makes possible from 30 to 35 miles on a gallon.

A sturdy car that asks no favors of the road it travels on—through the mud and over the ruts. Its powerful engine drives it, with a steady propelling force that instantly responds.

A car that gives you power a-plenty and parlor-car comfort—at a price the average man finds quite enough to pay. And for that price you get more than you usually get when you buy a car; there are no "extras" when you invest in a Briscoe.

Locate the Briscoe agent nearest you and permit him to take you for a spin in a Briscoe. Touring Car or Roadster, \$1,095, f.o.b. Brockville.

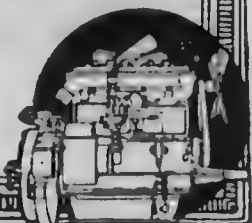
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Write for Prize List to

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these demands. War veterans with some scholarship, men and women of organizing ability and serious students in general, would present themselves for training at the normal schools. Nor would the improved economic standing of the teacher mean an increased tax or any new levy upon the farmer for as I have mentioned the money represents profits retained in the district instead of being given to dwellers in towns and cities. The farmer feels that he is being exploited by his neighbor in the town. He approves, let us say, of consolidated schools but he dislikes having them built in a town. We need not debate whether he is right or wrong. Let us merely remember that he believes he is being exploited for the benefit of townspeople, in business, in educational affairs, in military service and in everything. He will join, readily, any such scheme as I have suggested here for the betterment of rural education, provided that the U.F.A. approves.

A Teacher-Secretary's Experience

My own advocacy of the U.F.A. rural school arises from my experience as a teacher and secretary. My school is located some 12 miles from a town. The district would not be called a foreign one although there is a fair proportion of German-speaking residents therein. When I first came I was shown the battlefield of a permit-teacher boarding-place feud. The school grounds consisted of seven acres and the buildings were well equipped if unpainted. The trustees were bachelor-homesteaders with a high sense of their obligations. A home was built for me. This was improved with my own assistance, later, and I now occupy with my wife and family a modest three-room bungalow for which I pay five dollars rent monthly. In two more years the cost of this house will be repaid and thereafter it will be a clear item of profit to the board. The grounds are now fenced, the buildings painted and the gardens, both school and residence are annually increasing in attractiveness and usefulness. For a married teacher a residence is practically essential and its advantages to the tenant are obvious.

On the other hand the benefit to the school machine is even greater. The property is constantly under supervision and minor repairs are easily and gratuitously effected. In winter I anticipate the official janitor so that a warm school-room greets the first arrival. In the colder months I probably teach for one-fifth more of the time than my fellow rural teachers whose school-rooms are almost too cold an hour after the fire is adjusted. In the evenings I have access to the bookshelves and the blackboard for preparation of next day's work and the use of the school-room for study is a great asset. A hot lunch is ready for each scholar at noon. This is prepared by my wife and the girl pupils take turns in the cleaning of the dishes afterwards. My wife's association with the scholars is a feature far from being despised by the patrons of our school. In case of accidents the handy repair or Red Cross facilities of a residence are a source of great comfort. I teach high school work and when it encroaches too much on the daily time table I take the class in the evening. This entails no hardship on my part for the house is only

The Grain Growers' Guide

a few yards from the school. No boarding-place feud weakens my friendships or influences my work. The end of a term does not suggest to me a folded tent.

It might be observed that some of the advantages mentioned above are akin to those claimed for consolidated schools. Although one-third of our attendance is of foreign origin, and although there are some retarded pupils the progress and conduct of the school has been most favorably reported on by the Department of Education. The residential feature contributes hugely to this success.

Advantages of a Resident Teacher

The resident teacher has a superior margin of spare time as compared with his fellow teachers who "board out." If he wishes to visit, he is centrally located. If he wishes to remain at home, he has a home at which to remain. His facilities for obtaining reading matter are plentiful. Our U.F.A. secures thirty volumes from the University Extension every three months. We have a local library of over a hundred volumes and a private library as large. I have tested the services of the librarians of the two Normal schools and of the Calgary Public Library, with pleasing results. The latter in particular provides a most courteous and skilled service for the teacher who has some literary feature to prepare for his meetings and requires assistance. Usually too there is an inspectorate library.

Our U.F.A. local meets in the school. Occasionally the women folk of its members hold a parallel meeting in the school residence. All social functions are held in the school. The formation of a Hall company and the erection of a more suitable building would be a simple matter, but in war time it can well be postponed. In connection with meetings and entertainments it will be obvious how greatly the residence adds to the general comfort. Mothers who would otherwise remain at home or expose their children to rather unhygienic conditions solve the difficulty by establishing a sort of creche in our rooms. As many as eight or ten infants are sometimes "checked" therein while their parents enjoy the programme in the school. The provision of supper is of course also made easy by the existence of our kitchen. In the case of dialogue and Xmas Tree entertainments, there is less make-shift in the preparations and at any function the personal factor is more evident in everyone's attitude than it is where an isolated school-house is for one evening used as a meeting place.

This is a somewhat sketchy view of the community side of my work, but it is suggestive of the realities for these are still somewhat sketchy and experimental. I have, as I said at the beginning, no Utopian picture to show. I trust that what I have shown is something worth reaching out for. At least it is within reach. Some matters, of which I am secretly proud, I have not mentioned. Only those features of rural school work to which the presence of a residence contributes value have been touched upon. As for the elevation of the teacher socially and economically, I can vouch for both. In the matter of bowing the knee to Mannon—the figures that I quoted as possible extra



Officers of a Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Club Closing up the Year's Business

June 12, 1918

income through U.F.A. work are based on my own experience.

This increase of income will come to the rural teacher as he sits at his desk and co-operates with his community in reform efforts. Increased respect, increased effectiveness and increased comfort will accrue increasingly to him who claims the premium by right of service rendered and the community that enters into the partnership will secure something of considerable value at no cost save a co-operative adjustment in its own favor of burdens already being borne.

Impressions of the Session

Continued from Page 7

the great lakes did their share during the session to make parliament realize that from now on the west is going to exercise a steadily growing influence in the cabinet councils as well as in the deliberations of parliament. Dr. H. P. Whidden, of Brandon, commanded the attention of the house whenever he rose to speak, while Dr. Manion, of Fort William, impressed himself upon the house as a man of decided ability.

E. L. Richardson on Titles and Railways

R. L. Richardson, a former member returned, achieved considerable prominence because of his amendment to the Nickle motion to abolish hereditary titles which would have wiped out all titles. His vigorous speech in favor of his motion as well as his contributions to the railway discussions, were warmly approved by all radically inclined members. It was only when he had to choose between upsetting the government and the achievement of his personal desires that Mr. Richardson decided that even such an important reform as the one proposed by him, and which voiced the sentiments of the majority of members, could stand over for a more opportune occasion.

A glance through the pages of Hansard shows that the able and able speeches were made by a score or more of the new western members, including Dr. M. R. Blake, North Winnipeg; F. B. Stacey, Westminster district; S. F. Tolmie, Victoria; H. A. Mackie, East Edmonton; J. F. Reid, Mackenzie; J. A. Campbell, Nelson, Man.; T. M. Tweedie and Mr. Redman, of Calgary, and T. Hay, of Selkirk. Mr. Campbell was the only western member to vote twice against the government, doing so in connection with the Yukon election matter and on the government's titles amendment. Mr. Mackie also jumped over the Union line fence on this motion, but apart from these few instances western members throughout the session clung to their determination to give the administration honest support and a fair trial.

Paula of the Movies

Continued from Page 8

I guess it'll wait till after we're married." He smiled, but there was a serious note in his voice which caused her eyes to drop before his, as if she were afraid he might read therein too much—too soon.

She asked in a small voice:

"Did I make you lose your job, Sam?"

"You bet!" said Sam. "And you owe me three dollars and a quarter! But I've won a heap more than that, I hope."

Mrs. Wright's youngest son, Benny, stuck his head in the kitchen door, much excited.

"Hey, there, Sam! George Peters got your job! He's actin' in the pitcher, chasin' that lady with an ax in his hand, and yellin'—"

"Tell him for me," interrupted Sam, "he's my ideal movie star."

The End.



One of These Cars Must Wait Unless **YOU** Act at Once!

The farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are strongly advised to get their coal in before harvest. As soon as the new grain can be moved it will have the preference over other freight, and those who do not lay in the larger part of their requirements of Alberta coal before August 15th, can have no guarantee of receiving it at all later.



This warning is especially addressed to farmers who have usually waited to haul their coal until taking their grain to the railroad. *Do not wait this year.*

Haul Your Coal Early!

**Every Car of Alberta Coal
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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

Women and the Tariff

WHETHER says the tariff is none of women's affairs little realizes what the tariff does to our farm women. Every farm woman should line up with the forces which are fighting the tariff and lend her influence and support to its elimination. We know that our farm women have not labor-saving devices in their homes because they cannot afford them, and they cannot afford them because a protective tariff keeps them out of reach of the ordinary farm women.

Let us consider what the tariff this year has added to the expense house-cleaning incurs. On the new screen door and windows which the farm woman had to put on the kitchen she paid a duty of 37½ per cent. On the nails she used she paid at the rate of 67½ cents per 100 pounds. For the paint she used she paid a tariff duty of 37½ per cent. For her brooms and scrub-brushes she was charged a tariff duty at the rate of 27½ per cent. For every pound of soap she bought she paid one cent tariff duty. On the new tea-kettle and the pots and pans with which she stocked her newly-cleaned and painted kitchen she paid a tariff duty of 42½ per cent. You see, even for cleanliness, which is next to Godliness, the farm woman has to pay an excessive and exorbitant tariff tax. Surely when women realize that on the commonest, homely tasks and equipment they have to hand over a large per cent. of the money they pay to some manufacturer who directly derives that benefit when quite undeserving, they will line up behind the farm people's organization which is unalterably opposed to any but direct taxation.

When the woman of the house has the attic bedroom finished and goes to furnish it, here again she hands over much of her hard earned money to the manufacturers. On a dresser she pays a tariff duty of 37½ per cent. For chairs she pays tariff duty at the rate of 37½ per cent., and 37½ per cent. also on the mattress. For the sheets and blankets she pays 42½ per cent. tariff duty; 40 per cent. of the cost of the bedroom lamp goes for tariff duty. We women do not mind paying all the money that is our share to finance our country's affairs, but we do object to handing out all the way to 40 per cent. of the cost of our household utensils and furniture upon excuse of tariff tax, very little of which reaches our government treasury.

Too Much Consumption

Sir Thomas White, the Dominion minister of finance, who has recently returned from the United States, was quoted in The Guide of a couple of weeks ago as saying, "As a people we are consuming too much, not only of luxuries but of many other classes of goods. We are buying too much clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds. We are spending our money too freely for ornaments, musical instruments, automobiles and other means of amusement and pleasure. A great volume of these things are important, and when manufactured in Canada require the importation of large quantities of coal and other materials. All this counts against us in our trade balance with the outside world, and places our dollar at a discount."

After four years of war should we not be a little ashamed to be told that we have not yet learned the lesson of conservation and thrift? Our farm people we are sure, are not the offenders, yet perhaps we add just a little to the great consumption of the people of Canada as a whole. We buy a suit for example when we might have made our spring coat do instead. We do not stop to think what the buying of that coat directly and indirectly costs our

country in efficiency. We do not stop to think that wool is at a premium and that if we do not cut down our use of it the soldiers may have to forego the comforts of woolen garments. The manufacture of a suit means a good deal in adjusting our labor problem, our fuel problem and our transportation difficulties. Until we get down to the place where we do not buy except what we actually cannot do without, then our industrial system cannot adjust itself to the necessities of life, and our national affairs get down to a war basis. As has been said before many times in these columns let us, the women of Canada, not hesitate to don our uniform, the uniform of shabbiness.

Corn Flour Substitutes

A news despatch from Ottawa under date of May 31, says regarding corn meal and corn flour: "Corn meal and corn flour are now available in most parts of Canada states the Canada food board, and in order to save wheat increased use should be made of these substitutes in private households as

to look at. Imagine a tired woman working in a hot farm kitchen with nothing to see from the kitchen window but bare, browned prairie grass or worse still, summerfallow. Trees grow very rapidly in this country. They are easily obtained. Little care is necessary. Surely for the small outlay in time, money and work it takes, every farm should have its grove of trees and its green grass. But green is prettier when there are contrasting colors. A bed of scarlet geraniums between the kitchen window and the grove of trees would be a joy and delight to the tired woman who so many times a day looks through that kitchen window. For the work, they repay in foliage and blossom better than anything else. A farm woman writing to me not long ago told me she herself planted more than 2,000 young trees. She was determined that she was going to have something lovely and restful to gaze upon. Give the farm woman more pretty out-door things to look at, when she is giving so much of herself, in places too often dreary.

Australia's Bush Nursing

I would like to mention a scheme which has been tried and proven very satisfactory in the remote districts of Australia, and which I think would be very beneficial to the rural districts where the population is not large enough to support a doctor.

There is a central committee in Sydney, New South Wales. Each local centre has its own committee and pays its own nurse. Should any local be unable to meet the expenses then the central committee makes up the deficiency. All nurses are sent out from central headquarters in Sydney. Their fares are paid to destination as well as all other travelling expenses. They are furnished with drugs, dressings, etc., after which the local is expected to keep up the supply and defray all other expenses.

All nurses must have a general and maternity certificate. Their salary is £140 or \$675 per annum, as well as board and travelling expenses. Nurses are sent to points where there is no doctor. The nurse takes care of maternity cases, renders first-aid in case of accident and nurses the sick. A friend of mine has been bush nursing in Australia for two and-a-half years and likes the work very much. She is located 45 miles from a doctor and has had to suture wounds, etc. I think this would be splendid work for our Institutes and U.F.W.A. to take up.—Mrs. J. G. D., Milk River, Alberta.

Food Word in the U.S.A.

The following is a letter received from Miss Rebecca Atkinson, home demonstrator in the state of Iowa. Miss Atkinson was formerly with the extension service of the department of agriculture of Manitoba, and is well-known here. Her letter contains so much that is interesting that we print it for the benefit of our readers. Miss Atkinson says:—

"Canning on community basis has been done here to some extent. I am not so interested in that, however, as in home-canning. We do a great deal of home-canning here. We recommend the glass jars, because it is impossible to get tin, and we use the hot water bath largely that is, a boiler or pail or kettle with a false bottom, and all the equipment can be found or made in any farm home. Some, of course, have steam pressure canners, and of course, these save time. They are, however, expensive to buy new, and I doubt if there are very many of them in the west. We are asked to place great emphasis on canning and drying, canning because Congress has asked for all the products from the canning factories for the soldiers. There are, of course, so many products wasted that can be dried. In some places they have community driers. I was told while at Ames that the Red Cross is supplying cartons for dried products to be sent there. They are so badly in need of them.

"In the state of Iowa they have 99 counties. In each one of these counties there is a county agent, which is the same as district representative in Manitoba. They have been in the field since January for the purpose of speeding up production towards the winning of the war. Now by June they will have a home demonstration agent in each county too, for the purpose of looking after the proper conservation of food.

Although this is just an old-time plan, speeded up now to meet war needs, Congress has voted a large sum of money for this work, which is turned over to the States Relation Service at Washington, and is made of benefit to the people through the Extension Service of the state college. Now in order to get nearer the people and the individuals, they have an organization in each county known as the Farm Bureau, consisting of about 300 members. This organization is in sympathy with the work and stands behind the agents in the field. This Farm Bureau has a board of directors both for the men and for the women, which consists of a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer as well as a representative from each township in the county. That representative is known as the township chairman, so you see we get right down to the township in this food conservation business. In my work, I co-operate with every organization that is in existence in order to 'put my message across,' as they say here. I talk and demonstrate to church societies, thimble clubs, Red Cross organizations and everywhere I can get a number of women together. We ask storekeepers and business places to display our exhibits in their windows. We, for instance, have been putting on a potato campaign here to use up the surplus before July 1, and prevent waste and save wheat. We have displayed our results in the library, and store windows. We ask the ministers to preach food conservation and we have four minute talks at the picture shows. We hand out literature everywhere. In these townships the chairman gets in touch with the existing organizations and together, they plan meetings for me.

"The organization from Washington right down to the little townships is so complete, and all work so well together that it is a pleasure to be a part of it. The Women's Council of Defence co-operates with us; the superintendent of schools also. The problem we are working out now is to take care of the surplus products in the county. For instance, everybody is asked to produce and is doing more than they can take care of. In some cases there is a surplus of fat, or apples, or vegetables and a shortage in towns and other points. Now we are making arrangements whereby these two persons can get together and adjust the supply and demand. We appeal to people to give their services, their automobiles, their time and everything they can to this work as a patriotic duty.

"Food laws are very strict here. Just now we are being asked to use no wheat at all. It is very easy to do our work, for there is so much help given. We get the very latest literature from the food administration, through the county representative, from Ames we get our projects and wonderful assistance, and from the farm bureau co-operation and help as to community needs. They tell us to make the 'eagle scream' in our talks, and needless to say, we keep the bird screaming."



The Joyriders

well as by hotels, restaurants and other public eating places. Arrangements have been recently completed with the milling companies, now that corn is moving freely into this country, which provide for the milling of at least 20,000 bushels of corn daily by June 15. At the present time Canadian mills are milling corn to the extent of 10,000 bushels per day.

"As a result of arrangements made by the board the supply of corn meal and corn flour is now keeping pace with the demand by the public for substitutes for wheat."

That Kitchen Window View

The other day I went out to one of our city parks with a woman from the country. "Oh, how restful and lovely!" she said, "If I could look from my kitchen window and see a beauty of trees like that I know work would not be so hard." Few of us think how great an influence our surroundings have upon us and our like or our dislike of our work. Work is partly play when we do it in a place that is good to look upon. Home is restful, even in the midst of hard work if it is beautiful

Home Canning

THIS year, if ever, the importance of canning is being brought home to us. With prices soaring every day and with every prospect of further sky rocketing, it is important from an economic, as well as a patriotic standpoint, to put all the orchard and garden produce we can on our shelves for the coming year. A nation fights as it is fed, and upon the women in the homes depends the efficiency with which our food resources are conserved and utilized and the necessary surplus made available for shipment overseas. The allied countries are in need of food. Out of our abundance we must help supply their needs. A large supply of canned and preserved fruits and vegetables will go a long way toward filling up the gap in the larder caused by the scarcity of beef, bacon, sugar, fats, etc.

Canning should begin in June. Rhubarb is usually the first product of the garden to find its way into cans, and there are many edible and delicious greens that may be canned in June, so that one can get a start before the real warm weather comes along.

There is nothing especially new in the canning methods this year, but already several inquiries have come in regarding methods, density of syrup, and time of sterilization, etc. During the next two weeks we hope to give all necessary information on these subjects.

Why Fruits and Vegetables Spoil

Fruits and vegetables spoil because there are present everywhere tiny plants known as bacteria, yeast and molds. If these are killed by heat food will keep indefinitely, provided it is sealed so tightly that no more can enter. In canning by the cold pack method the jar and its contents are heated to a high enough temperature for a sufficient length of time to kill all these organisms. This method is known as sterilization.

Methods of Canning

The latest and best method of canning fruits and vegetables is known as the cold pack method. It is the method used by the canning clubs in Canada and the United States. The fruits, vegetables, meats or greens are packed cold in their natural state; hot syrup is added to the fruits and hot water and salt to the vegetables and meat. The jars are then partially sealed and are sterilized by hot water or steam, according to the type of canner used.

The advantages of the cold pack method are: (1) it is adapted to all fruits and vegetables; (2) it is more certain and saves time and labor; (3) it produces a more uniform product with a better color, flavor and better shape.

Types of Canners

Water-bath outfit.—The simplest type of canner is what is known as the water-bath outfit. This may be made by using a wash boiler, tin pail, lard can, or any kind of utensil with a well-fitting lid. A rack is necessary to keep

For a 12 per cent. or degree syrup use	1½ lbs. of sugar to	5½ quarts of water.
For a 15 per cent. or degree syrup use	3 lbs. of sugar to	8½ quarts of water.
For a 18 per cent. or degree syrup use	4½ lbs. of sugar to	10½ quarts of water.
For a 24 per cent. or degree syrup use	6 lbs. of sugar to	9½ quarts of water.
For a 28 per cent. or degree syrup use	7 lbs. of sugar to	9 quarts of water.
For a 35 per cent. or degree syrup use	7 lbs. of sugar to	6½ quarts of water.
For a 40 per cent. or degree syrup use	2 lbs. of sugar to	1½ quarts of water.
For a 50 per cent. or degree syrup use	1 lb. of sugar to	1 quart of water.
For a 60 per cent. or degree syrup use	6 lbs. of sugar to	2 quarts of water.
For a 64 per cent. or degree syrup use	16 lbs. of sugar to	4½ quarts of water.

the jars from touching the bottom of the container. The rack may be made of narrow strips of board, wire, or tin. It should raise the jar at least three-fourths of an inch from the bottom of the container and allow the water to circulate freely beneath. Wire handles placed upon the ends of the rack aid in lifting to and from the hot water. Hay, straw, paper, towels, or loose boards should not be used to take the place of racks.

Steam Cooker.—The steam cooker may be used instead of the hot water bath in the cold pack method. This type

of canner is more expensive if purchased for this purpose alone, but where one is already in use in the home it may be adapted to canning with excellent results.

A large steam cooker will do 16 jars of fruit and vegetables at one time. One seldom wants to prepare that amount of fruit or vegetables at one sitting, but the steam cooker is an efficient and easy way to do a large quantity of fruit at one time.

Steam Pressure Outfit

A third type of home canner is the steam pressure outfit. Under pressure the temperature of water may be raised several degrees above the boiling point. This higher temperature destroys micro organisms more quickly than boiling at the usual temperature, so the outfit is a saver of time and fuel. The initial cost is large and unless one can afford a canner of the largest type the amount of fruit that can be sterilized at one time is very small.

Jars and Tops

Jars should be of good quality glass, smooth and well finished, but the top is really more important than the jar. Jars with glass tops are the best; screw tops are apt to become discolored and corroded. And one is apt to be in a hurry when opening jars and use a knife to pry the top up; this bends the metal and the jar is no longer air tight.

Rubbers

If possible buy new rubbers every year, one or two jars of spoiled fruit will cost you more than the rubbers. Always buy thick rubbers; these will stand several hours of boiling without injury.

Sterilizing Jars

The next important step in canning is the sterilization of the jars. On this depends to a large extent the keeping qualities of the fruit and vegetables. A woman said to me not long since, "Nearly every jar of strawberries and raspberries I did up last year worked; can you tell me why?" When I asked her if she had sterilized the jars, she said, "Oh, no, I washed them well, but I didn't think it was necessary to boil them." See that the jars are perfectly clean, put them on in a pan of cold water and boil for at least five minutes after the boiling point is reached. Leave in the hot water until wanted, or put the sterilized tops on as soon as they are removed from the water.

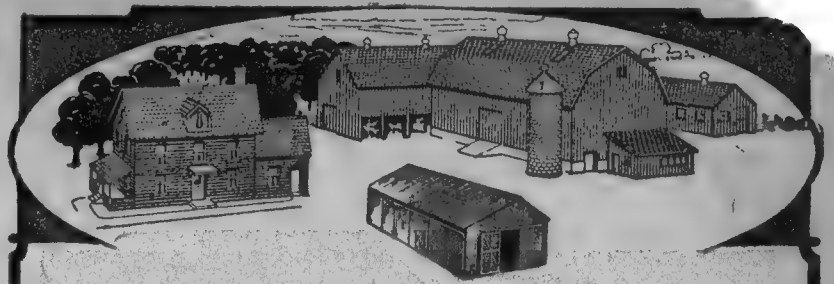
One of the important items in the successful canning of vegetables and fruits is to get them in the bottles as soon as possible after they are gathered. Peas, beans, corn and asparagus are apt to develop a flavor known as "flat sour," if left standing. This condition does not cause the food to spoil but does away with its palatability.

How to Calculate Syrup Density

Reference to the following table will show how to prepare syrup of any desired density. No allowance has been made for evaporation:—

For a 12 per cent. or degree syrup use	1½ lbs. of sugar to	5½ quarts of water.
For a 15 per cent. or degree syrup use	3 lbs. of sugar to	8½ quarts of water.
For a 18 per cent. or degree syrup use	4½ lbs. of sugar to	10½ quarts of water.
For a 24 per cent. or degree syrup use	6 lbs. of sugar to	9½ quarts of water.
For a 28 per cent. or degree syrup use	7 lbs. of sugar to	9 quarts of water.
For a 35 per cent. or degree syrup use	7 lbs. of sugar to	6½ quarts of water.
For a 40 per cent. or degree syrup use	2 lbs. of sugar to	1½ quarts of water.
For a 50 per cent. or degree syrup use	1 lb. of sugar to	1 quart of water.
For a 60 per cent. or degree syrup use	6 lbs. of sugar to	2 quarts of water.
For a 64 per cent. or degree syrup use	16 lbs. of sugar to	4½ quarts of water.

After the jars are sterilized and packed with fruit or vegetables, the tops are adjusted if screw top jars are used, screw the top on tight then back one-half turn. If the clamp top is used put the top clamp in position, but do not press down the lower clamp, then set the jars in a boiler of water or the steam cooker. If the boiler is used fill with water until the jars are covered at least one inch over the top. This equalizes the pressure and helps to prevent the jars leaking, as well as insuring uniform cooking. Sterilize the length of time given in directions, lift



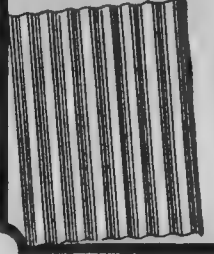
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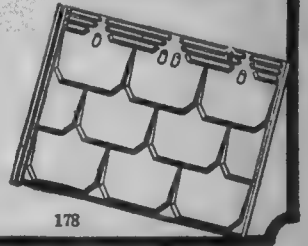
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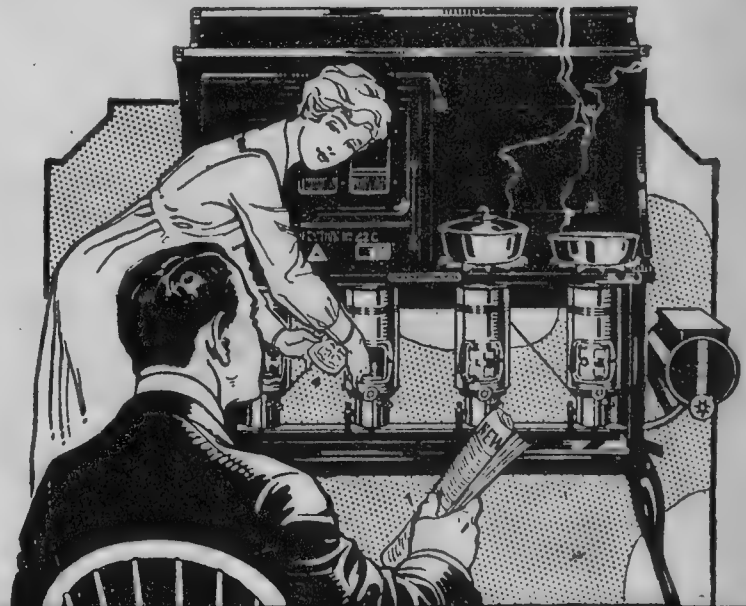
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from water, seal tight, cool and pack. The time given in the directions is for quart jars. Add ten per cent. for half gallon jars and deduct somewhat for pint jars. In all cases the water should be boiling during the entire time given for sterilization.

As rhubarb and greens are available for canning now, we will consider those first.

Rhubarb

Wash and cut pieplant into lengths to fit the jars or into pieces of uniform size. Blanch for one minute, then plunge into cold water. Place rubbers in position and fill the jars with rhubarb, packing as tightly as possible. Make a syrup, using one cup of sugar and two cups of water. When the sugar is completely dissolved and the syrup begins to boil, fill the jar with the boiling syrup. Adjust the tops and partially tighten. Place jars upon rack and lower at once into canner containing hot water. Place the lid on canner. Sterilize for 15 minutes. Remove jars, tighten tops, and set away from draught to cool.

Rhubarb may be canned without sugar by any one of three methods—the cold pack, in cold water or pounded in a jar until it is covered with its own juice. Directions are given above for the first method. To preserve in cold water, wash the pie-plant well, fill the jar with rhubarb, place under the water-tap and let it run over the rhubarb until it is packed in the jar and every crevice is filled. The jar is then sealed and stored in a cool dark place. Although this may keep well, the flavor is not so good as that of rhubarb canned by the other methods. To pack in jars, wash rhubarb well, cut in small pieces and pound in sterilized jars with a wooden stick until the juice overflows the jar. Seal and pack.

Greens

Cultivated greens include swiss chard, beet tops, spinach, New Zealand spinach, Chinese cabbage leaves, kale, cabbage sprouts, turnip tops, Russian mustard, collards, rape, while wild greens include lambs quarter, pepper cress, sour dock, smartweed sprouts, purslane or "pursley," marsh marigold, wild mustard, dandelion.

Greens should be picked over carefully and washed in cold water until all traces of sand are removed. Shrink by steaming or boiling in an open kettle. Plunge into cold water before packing into jars. Place rubbers in position and pack greens into jars as tightly as possible. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of greens. Fill the jars with boiling water or with the liquid in which the greens have been shrunk. Adjust tops and partially tighten. Place jars upon rack and lower at once into canner. Sterilize for an hour and a-half. Remove jars, tighten tops, and set away from draught to cool.

Terms Used in Canning

1. Grading.—Grading means sorting products according to size, shape, color and degree of ripeness in order that the pack may be uniform when the process is completed.

2. Scalding.—Scalding in canning means putting the product in boiling water or live steam, for a brief period. The reasons for scalding are: (1) to loosen skin; (2) to eliminate objectional acids and acrid flavors; (3) to start the flow of coloring matter.

3. Blanching.—Blanching is the process known to housewives as par-boiling. The product is left in the boiling water or the live steam for a longer period than in the process of scalding, the time varying with the product. The reasons for blanching are: (1) to eliminate objectional acids and acrid flavors; (2) to reduce the bulk of vegetables or greens; (3) to soften the products that they may pack to better advantage; (4) To render possible the one period process of sterilization instead of the intermittent or fractional method.

4. Cold Dipping.—Cold dipping means the prompt immersion of the scalded or blanched article in cold water. The reasons for cold dipping are: (1) to harden the pulp under the skin and thus permit the removal of the skin without injury to the pulp; (2) to set the coloring matter; (3) To make it easier to handle the products in packing.

Farm Women's Clubs

Sask. Women's Year Book

THE Year Book of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is now completed and has been sent out to many of the members. It contains a large amount of useful and instructive information. The Year Book, with its list of suggested topics covering a broad range of subjects running from war menus to the responsibility of the franchise, demonstrates the present-day woman's interest in national as well as home problems. The plan of work is excellent, covering the field of women's interests thoroughly. No other club covers such a broad field of service as the work mapped out shows the organized farm women to be attempting. The objects of the Women's Section are clearly and concisely stated. The constitution is given showing the relation of the women to the general association, the establishment of local associations, and a few explanatory notes regarding the funds of the locals.

Special mention might be made of Mrs. Platt's address given in full in the Year Book. She dealt with the social evil in a very able manner and her address as given presents facts in a very convincing way. Every member of the Women's Section should read this carefully and be ready to answer Mrs. Platt's appeal for the women of Saskatchewan. "Let us fight this evil with every weapon at our disposal and fight to win." Saskatchewan has outlined for themselves an energetic membership campaign, and plans to have 10,000 women members by the end of 1918. The district director's reports show the difficulties which the workers meet and the enthusiasm and energy with which they attack and overcome these difficulties. The copies of the Year Book may be obtained from Mrs. J. McNaughtan, honorary secretary-treasurer, Harris, Sask. Every woman should have one.

Top of the Class

We have been a very busy club so far this year. In the first place, we have increased our membership from 41 to 62 members. Of these, 35 have already paid up for the year.

In March the club had an entertainment in York Schoolhouse. We served lunch and had a good social time while meeting the neighbors we hadn't seen for months. We had quite a number of friends from town with us, among them was the Rev. Smith and wife from the Presbyterian church and the Rev. Bradley from the Methodist church. They said our entertainment was excellent. We took a collection which amounted to \$21.80. This is to be applied on our rent for the rest room. Easter Monday we had a bazaar and tea in the afternoon, and a dance in the evening. Mr. Philipps, the Y.M.C.A. secretary, gave us a splendid talk on what the Military Y.M.C.A. is doing for the boys in training and in the trenches.

After all expenses were paid we had \$360 to apply on the U.F.W.A. hut. We felt we had done remarkably well, for the morning was terribly cold and windy. It took all the grit of a real country woman to go to town that morning, but to their credit there was a lot of them there ready to go to work by 10.30. In the afternoon the wind went down and our crowd came.

At our April meeting I organized two girls' auxiliaries, of senior and junior girls. The senior girls are doing Red Cross work and taking up topics that interest them most. They are so interested in their club and look forward to these meetings with so much interest! The junior girls are the happy bunch. Miss Ferguson, just a young girl, has offered to look after them and help to keep them entertained. Miss Ferguson has the ability of a professional when it comes to entertaining children, and we certainly appreciate her work. She has the children recite pieces, tell stories and sing their favorite songs. She helps out with a story when things begin to get dull. They are all knitting wash rags for the soldiers.

In April I also organized a local in Greenacre school district, Sterlingville P.O. Twelve ladies joined and as many others sent word they would join later on. Unfortunately, everybody was busy seeding and it was impossible for them to come. The meeting was held at Mrs. Chas. Stearns' home. Nearly all of the ladies had their Red Cross knitting with them. They intend doing Red Cross work as part of their club work. We listened to some very excellent music. The daughter of the home and two friends served us a delightful tea and we all took our departure, feeling our time had been well spent. I also explained the provincial egg marketing system to these women and Mr. Lancton, the co-operative merchant in Carstairs, is going to handle the eggs for them. At our May meeting we appointed a committee to look after the sick, also voted to serve only plain cake and sandwiches at our club tea. Our reason for serving tea at all is that so many of the women have from eight to ten miles to drive, and in their hurry don't take time to eat a proper dinner. So the tea in the afternoon helps out. Out farm women have had more outdoor work than usual to do this spring, and the Red Cross work is suffering in con-

sequence. We will all have to make up our minds that it is not patriotic to be good housekeepers these days. We will have to help win the war first. Our spotless homes won't mean much if Germany wins the war. If our 62 women only did one garment a week, look what a lot of work we could accomplish in one month. We all have to put in long hours, but the boys in the trenches are putting in longer ones than we are. We will all try harder to do the things that count for the most when the day's work is done.—Mrs. A. M. Lucas, secretary-treasurer, Carstairs U.F.W.A.

outdoor, for physical development and recreation. The 'teen age girl's mind is very active if she has anything approximating a normal body, and, as one of the leaders said, "It is during this period of life that both boys and girls are forming their standards of life, deciding what they are going to be and do." These ideals they obtain largely through the school, home reading, both in books and papers on current events, nature study, art, music, trips and hobbies. What are we as a rural people doing for this standard of development of our young people? Are our schools doing the best possible? If not, why not? Are we teaching them to enjoy the best books or are we allowing them to absorb the cheap trash. Is their only idea of music the so-prevalent ragtime? What has become of the grand old hymns? How many rural schools contain even one copy of a fine picture? How many of our communities plan to give the boys and girls a trip if but for a day each summer? Do we make light of their hobbies or do we try either to develop that hobby or supply a better one. Have we "old folks" forgotten how dear to our hearts were the special hobbies of our youth.

ready. Granted, but while doing our work let us think of some means of getting the trained leaders to help us in this vital work. The federated Sunday Schools, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., will lend us workers. How can we provide for these leaders? We can commence the work by forming Junior U.F.A.s. Take something the boys and girls are interested in as a potato club, a Red Cross club, a garden. Make this the nucleus around which to build this temple four square and the way will surely open for carrying out a work which will only end with time.—N. L. Carr, director, U.F.W.A.

Organizing a Junior

On January 5, we held our annual meeting with the U.F.A. The officers remained in office for this year. The chief thing done was a vote taken to give our yearly fee of \$1.00 per member to the Central office as we had enough in the treasury for a working basis. Many of the women of the province are giving so much to patriotic purposes that an extra dollar might mean the loss of a member, and every farm woman ought to belong to the U.F.W., whose aim is to better rural conditions. Five women from this district attended the convention at Calgary, two of them being official delegates. Since the new year began, our club has sent 12 parcels to the value of \$45, to lads at the front. A sale of sewing has been planned for the fall. Two wool quilts are now in the process of making for this sale. A conference for the boys of our community has been planned for July with special young people's leaders in charge. We hope to organize a junior U.F.W. with Red Cross and garden work as a nucleus of broader work. Both Mothers' and Fathers' Day will be observed. A birthday offering of a "cent or more for each of the years" will be asked for, funds to go to the military Y.M.C.A. If the season proves propitious we shall be able to do more, but our much or little depends upon the weather man. Nellie L. Carr, secretary, Altorado U.F.W.

Another New Section

Mrs. Taylor, of Dinamore, director district No. 16, W.G.G.A., met with us in the Coteau Plains School district and we organized a W.G.G.A., with a membership of 25. An interesting point in connection with our organization was the fact that on account of Mrs. Taylor being unavoidably delayed, we had already organized as a local patriotic society, voting down almost unanimously the idea of a W.G.G.A. However, when Mrs. Taylor arrived and explained fully and concisely the aims and accomplishments of the W.G.G.A., we again took another vote on the advisability of forming a W.G.G.A., and by a two-thirds vote we won the day.

After much routine business had been disposed of, including the handing in of \$141 which had been donated by the generous people of the various districts visited by our collectors, a most interesting paper on "True Womanhood," was read by our secretary, Mrs. F. Brooks. Mrs. Taylor thought this such an excellent paper that she strongly urged that we forward same to you to be used as you thought best. We have not yet chosen our name, as we include several districts, but we hope soon to be in regular line and possibly to have an opportunity of meeting the officers and directors of our parent organization.—Mrs. Thomas Dodman, president, Rossduff.

Rest Room a God Send

Now that the rush of the spring work is easing a little perhaps some of our secretaries or other Women Grain Growers in District 15, may be able to spare time to let me hear either of any work accomplished or planned since the Regina convention.

I shall be glad to hear from anyone interested in our work, especially if we can do anything in gaining more women members, or forming women's sections. Perhaps it may interest some of our

Wanted 10,000 Women Grain Growers for 1918



Mrs. McNaughtan.

The Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan have a definite program. We have pledged ourselves, among other things, to further the Municipal Hospital Scheme; to establish district nurses wherever necessary; to provide an intellectual program and wholesome recreation for "Our Young People"; to help to Canadianize our rural communities and to contribute our share of patriotic war service.

To do these things, our organization must be big enough and strong enough.

We need this year 10,000 interested and organized farm women to help us carry out our 1918 program. We only ask one dollar annual fee and your hearty co-operation. Think of what our success means.

Will you write for further information at once to Mrs. John McNaughtan, Hon. Sec., W.S.G.G.A., Harris P.O., Sask.

sequence. We will all have to make up our minds that it is not patriotic to be good housekeepers these days. We will have to help win the war first. Our spotless homes won't mean much if Germany wins the war. If our 62 women only did one garment a week, look what a lot of work we could accomplish in one month. We all have to put in long hours, but the boys in the trenches are putting in longer ones than we are. We will all try harder to do the things that count for the most when the day's work is done.—Mrs. A. M. Lucas, secretary-treasurer, Carstairs U.F.W.A.

Echoes from Girls' Conference

As a member of the young people's committee of the U.F.W.A. the writer had the privilege of attending this conference and returned to her home filled with longings for the same opportunity to be given every rural girl. It certainly gladdens one's heart in this materialistic age to see over 300 girls between 15 and 19 brought together to learn how to grasp and hold the best life offers. But what did it offer to our girls on the farm whose lives are just a round of household service and chores, with only an occasional merry-making? The ideal placed before those girls was that of the four-fold development—the physical, the intellectual, the religious, the service.

The leaders showed how, in order to do their part in the world's work and derive the pleasures which result, the girls must know how to care for their bodies, how to have the strength absolutely needed for the activities of the present day; then, knowing this, how to give first aid in home nursing. Sports, too, had their place, both indoor and

The religious standard calls for a working knowledge of God in His relation to the world and the individual. The pioneers of this continent were a devout people, whose fundamental characteristics were a close fellowship with God, as witnessed both in home and public worship, and a sterling integrity of purpose. Are the youths of today as well able to face life's battles as those of our forefathers? Our young men are proving their metal on the battle fields of France. The Y.M.C.A. workers and chaplains tell us our men are coming home better Christians than when they left us, but these men have given up their best. It is up to us to see that the generation just following the footsteps of these soldiers is able to "carry on" for God and home and country.

A life without a well defined religious standard is lacking the essential elements of that which is the final test of the fully-developed life, namely service. From the beginning of the world's history do we not find service the keynote of everything in life? The children of Israel certainly knew what service meant. Jesus' life was one of continual service. The soldiers in Flanders are living a life of service. So, service in the home, the school, the community, the church (the latter we rural people have but little opportunity to be in touch with), is after all the portion of life which no one can escape. How will we accomplish it depends upon the training we receive.

Are we as a rural people doing our very best to help in this work? Rev. Meyers said one of Canada's greatest assets was not its wheat fields or its mines, but its rural boys and girls. Some say our lives are too full of work al-

Every Farmer Needs a Ford

THE Motor Car is a greater convenience to the average farmer than the telephone, the rural mail or even the grain binder.

The binder which is considered as a very useful implement is rarely used more than a few days during the entire year. The rest of the time it stands idle, taking up space, while the automobile is available for use throughout all seasons, and both day and night.

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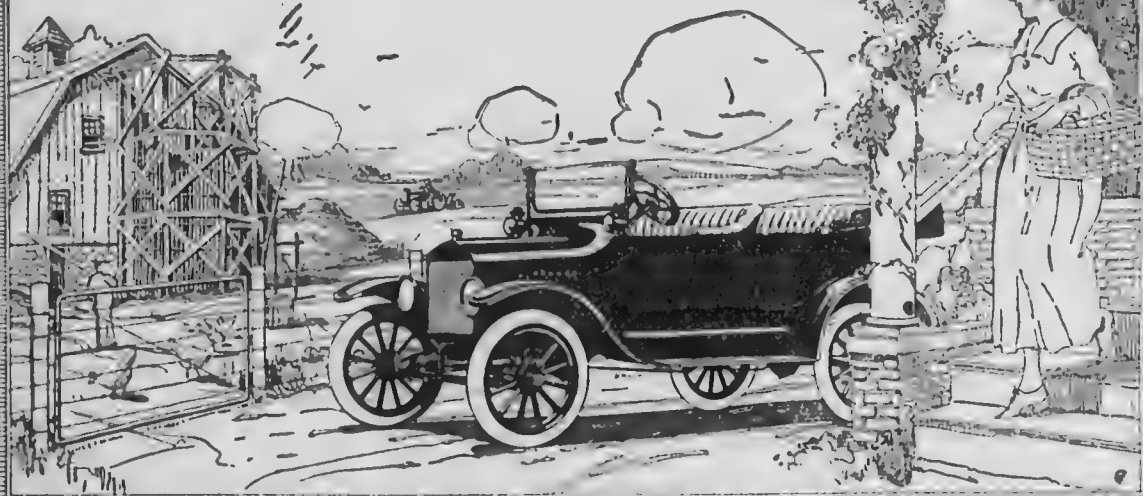
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members to hear how very useful we women in the Shaunavon local are finding our rest room, an account of which was recently published in this page from our indefatigable secretary, Mrs. Luctkar, who has done so much work in this connection. On May 16, a big patriotic drive took place in Shaunavon. Unfortunately, the weather was most wintry and chilling. The wind pierced us to the bone and consequently our snug rest room was regarded as a veritable God-send, and was crowded most of the day. We were able to do some propaganda work, adding some new members to our own local and paving the way to the forming of a new Women's Section at Chamberly, about 20 miles distant.—A. L. Hollis, director district 15, W.G.G.A.

Truax Red Cross Workers

Owing to the busy times it is difficult to get meetings together. A few members have met at the home of Mrs. N. Powell to finish our Red Cross quilt. The \$12.75 was collected at a social evening at the home of our president, Mrs. Simpson (for the Ambulance). I also enclose \$43.50 for the Red Cross. This money is the proceeds from the names embroidered on our Red Cross quilt. We have not yet decided what to do with the quilt.—Mrs. A. M. Harbor, secretary, Truax W.G.G.A.

Clunie Resumes Work

At the regular monthly meeting of the Clunie Women Grain Growers, held on May 18, we settled our officers and directorate for 1918. Owing to various reasons—weather principally—this is the first meeting that we have really had a successful gathering of members. Our principal business was to appoint a committee of four to attend the next meeting of the Star of the West G.G.A. and seek their co-operation in getting a women's rest room established in Biggar. It is an urgent need and our members are keen on this matter. We are out to get this.—Mrs. Margaret Hindle, sec.-treas., Clunie W.G.G.A.

To Study Better Schools

At a joint meeting of the Otterburne Grain Growers' Association, held May 17, a Women's Section was formed with the help of Mr. Davies, our local president, T. C. Buckland, district director and Mrs. A. W. Forrester, district director. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. A. McVicar; vice-president, Mrs. R. Tolton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Forrester. The directors are: Mrs. J. Davies, Mrs. J. L. McVicar, Mrs. E. Pedrick. We start our society with a membership of 14, seven of whom are new members. One of our special studies will be, better rural schools, hot lunches, women on the school boards. Our first meeting is to be held May 21, when the women's and men's executive meet to complete plans for a barn dance to be held in the evening of May 24, in aid of the Y.M.C.A. campaign.—Mrs. A. W. Forrester, sec.-treas., Otterburne W.S. M.G.G.A.

Perley Wants a Nurse

I have been asked to write again in connection with our district nurse. We are hoping to have one very soon. We have in view a very capable trained nurse. We drew up a petition, appointed a committee of three of our members to take the petition to be signed in the divisions where the nurse is wanted. We are asking the council to give a grant as a guarantee for her salary. Could you give us an idea of the necessary rules to draw up in connection with the nurse's position and work? We are anxious to get this business settled as a good nurse is badly needed here.—Mrs. T. Nicholson, secretary, Perley W.G.G.A.

Junk for Red Cross

Is there any way of disposing of newspapers for the Red Cross, selling them to the firms for re-making paper? I have heard that they collected and sold them in Winnipeg, and gave the proceeds to the Red Cross Funds.—Mrs. J. Wesley Hern, secretary Togo W.G.G.A.

N.B.—A number of secretaries are



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19

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asking similar questions to the above. The Saskatchewan branch Canadian Red Cross Society sends me the following information: "There is good money to be made in scrap iron and the present price being paid is compensation for the hard work which of necessity must go into gathering and loading iron. There is no money in tin cans, newspapers, or old leather boots. Acceptable junk includes red and white metals, rubbers, rags, bottles, bones and horsehair. Railway minimum weight on which freight is charged is 25 tons. If you ship less the freight is charged for 25 tons. For further information write Mrs. John McNaughtan, hon. sec., W.G.G.A., Harris, Sask.

Meetings are Helpful

It is only since the fine weather that we have been able to hold our regular meetings as we have the usual distances to go and small children to take with us. We hold our meetings at the homes every two weeks and plan to have a paper and some work for each meeting. We serve tea and coffee, sandwiches and one plain cake, and charge each person ten cents to help our funds. Our meetings are very pleasant and helpful. We have been doing some Red Cross work and are preparing for a rummage sale on May 24.—Mrs. Chas. Treble, Watrous, President Poplar Park W.G.G.A.

Forrest Women Busy

The Brandon Sun, of May 25, has the following interesting account of the work of the Women Grain Growers' at Forrest:

The Women's Section of the Forrest Grain Growers' has become the centre of the patriotic work for the district. They have made the sending of field comforts their main work.

During the year 1917, 128 seven-pound boxes, each containing a pair of home-knit socks, a fruit cake and other useful articles were sent overseas to boys who enlisted from this community, and 100 boxes to boys from Elton municipality with the grant given them by the Elton council for that purpose. They also gave the proceeds of a concert, \$32, and a donation of \$50, from their own funds, to the Overseas Y.M.C.A. This work would not have been possible if it had not been for the hearty co-operation of the entire district, and if the work is not to go back, more funds must be procured.

Last year the Grain Growers' gave the proceeds of a carload of scrap iron for this work and purpose doing the same this year. If any in the district who have scrap iron will communicate with either E. Hutchinson or D. Forsyth, they will give them further particulars, or cash donations will be equally appreciated. Under the auspices also the children of the surrounding school districts are holding a field day in Forrest, June 3. Supper is to be served in the old-fashioned "basket picnic" style. Hot tea, cream and sugar will be supplied. An admission of 50 cents per family is being charged. All proceeds to go direct to nurses in France to buy comforts for the wounded that they would otherwise not be able to have. The annual picnic will be held on June 26.

Club Briefs

We have at last decided to form a Women's Section of the G.G.A. here. For the last four or five years we have been just a country club, doing everything and anything we could for the community. Now we shall have a broader outlook. We want to discuss Municipal Hospitals at our June meeting, and shall be much obliged if you could send any printed matter on the subject. Our old club had about 40 members and I hope to get most of them to join again.—Mrs. H. B. Lloyd, Pretty Valley, P.O.

Rusylvia local held a meeting on April 26, at which 11 members and five visitors were in attendance. Arrangements were made for a picnic to be held on May 24, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Travellers' Aid and other worthy causes. An interesting discussion on gardening also took place at this meeting.



The something you get for nothing is probably worth it, but the poor tea you buy cheap is a loss.

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Young Canada Club

Blue Cross

The contributors to the Blue Cross this week were:

Harold Corwin French, Warner, Alberta	25 cents
Gladys Smith, Entwistle, Alta.	25 cents
Freda Weatherald, Wawota, Sask.	\$2.00
Josephine Storrow, Killam, Alberta	\$1.00
Alice McGowan, Pilot Mound, Man.	10 cents
Elmer Hanson, Cavell, Sask.	25 cents
Wallace W. Black, Gull Lake, Sask.	50 cents
—Dixie Patton.	

My California Doll

Last winter I went many miles away and left my dollies at home sitting in a row. I told them to be good until I got home. I was going away south to California. When I got to Long Beach I was lonely for a doll so my mother bought me a doll. I did not like her a bit at first. I cried and cried. Then after a while I began to like her better. I used to go to the beach and play with her in the sand. I brought her home to the other dollies. They were sitting in the same place as I left them. They seemed to be waiting for me to come back. I am always going to keep my little California doll, for I like her just as well as the other dolls now. I hope you will put my little story in The Grain Growers' Guide. I like the Doo Dads very well. This is my first story. I am seven years old.—Gretta Boyle, Borden, Sask.

The Outlaw

Jack Marshall and myself were studying a map of a gold mine which we had found while travelling in the far north of Canada. A certain outlaw named Fighting Wolf had heard of these plans and was trying very hard to get them. The mine itself was worth thousands of dollars, but as he did not know how to work it, it was no good to him. "If we find the place we are sure to get a fortune," I said.

"Yes," was the reply, "but listen, what is that?" We listened and sure enough the sound of horse's hoofs was heard in the distance. I got a telescope and looked in all directions.

"Yes, there's half a dozen horsemen in view," I said, "but I don't know who they are." Jack took the glasses and looked. A few minutes later he drew back with astonishment, for they were none other than Fighting Wolf and his band.

Each of us loaded our automatic revolver and put it in our belt. Five minutes later we heard the rough talk of men, and looking out of the window I saw six men, armed with revolvers, dismount their horses and tie them to some trees near by.

"Be careful," said a man who seemed to be the captain, "keep the horses ready in case we have to fly." As quickly as we could we put the table on its side for a protection. No sooner had we done it than a report sounded which smashed the window in hundreds of pieces, and turning round I saw Jack leaning on a chair, with blood pouring out of his wrist. As quickly as I could I put a handkerchief round the wound and went on.

Bang! Bang! Two more fell,

one of them being Fighting Wolf himself. Most of the men were disheartened at the loss of their captain, and ceased firing, but a few of them went on. Blood was still pouring out of Jack's wrist, but bravely he loaded his revolver, took aim and fired. Then a funny thing happened. The outlaws turned round, fled to their horses and galloped off.

"I'm going after them," I said to Jack. "You stay here, I'll be back soon." And with that I went to the stable, mounted my horse and rode off. When I had gone half a mile I lost sight of them, and was on the point of turning round when a bullet whizzed by my ear.

I turned round sharply, but too late. A dozen or more of Fighting Wolf's men were galloping full speed at me. There was nothing to do but to fight, my horse being tired from the previous night.

"Down Prince!" I said to my horse. Instantly he laid down. I hid behind him and started firing. But they soon over-powered me. I was caught, bound hand and foot, then tied to a tree. I was searched, but finding I hadn't got the plans the captain said to me "Where is your friend Jack Marshall?"

At this I said, "I won't tell you."

"Very well I will make you!" was the reply and he drew a revolver from his belt. All of a sudden a sound of horse's hoofs was heard, and a score of cowboys on bronchos headed by Jack himself came into view.

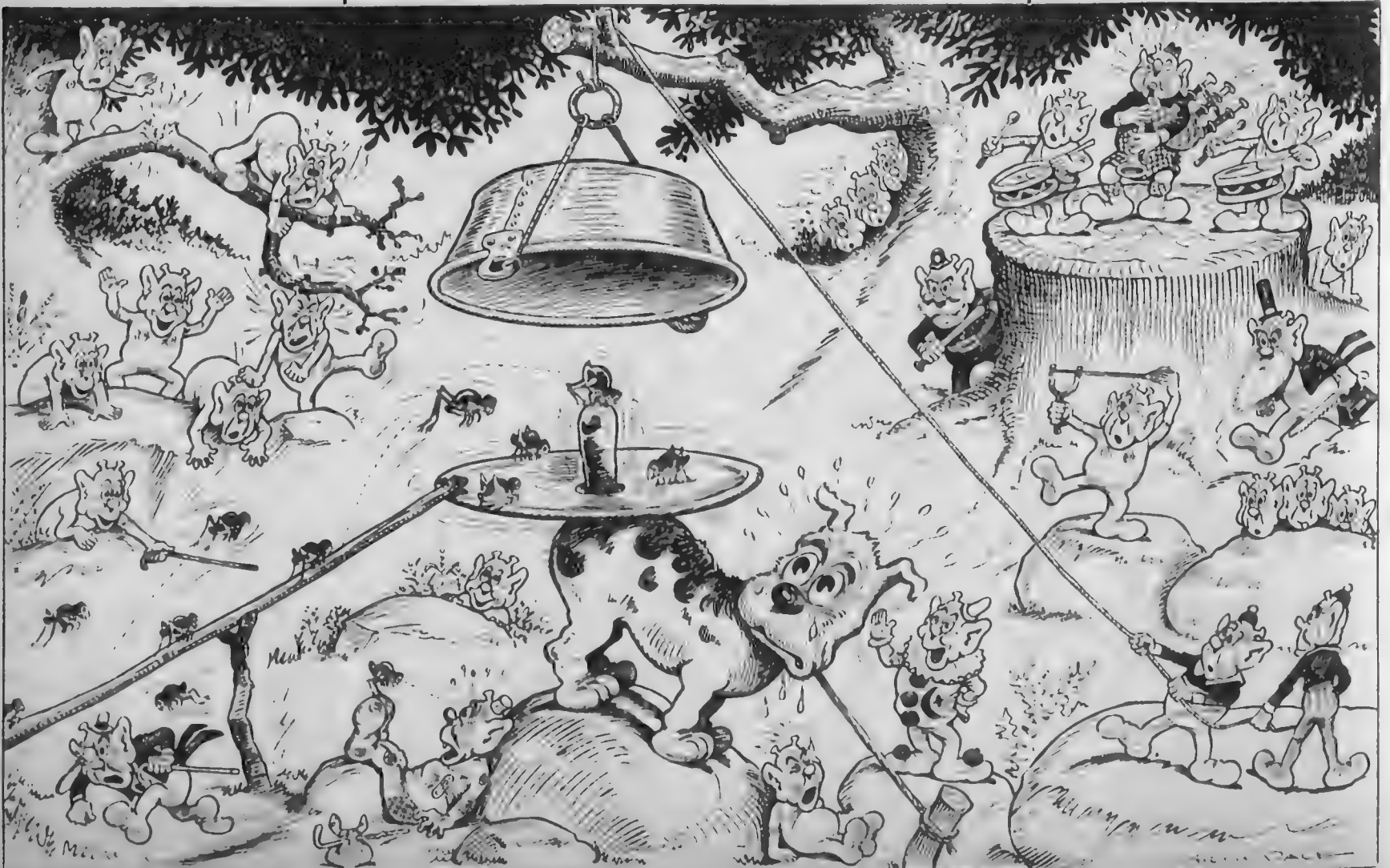
"There's Jack Marshall if you want him," I said. The outlaw scowled, mounted his horse and fled, all his men followed him. But the cowboy's steeds were fresher than the outlaws' so they soon over-came them. All of them were either killed or wounded. Those which were wounded were sent off. "Some adventure!" I said to Jack, and he admitted it was.—Edel Rosoman, Drumheller, Alta.

Work Before Pleasure

I have read the Young Canada club every week and I thought I would send a story. This is my first story to the club. Once there lived two little boys. Their names were Tom and Jack. Jack would work while Tom would play. One day they were sent to pick berries. They were supposed to get both their pails full and not come home without. So Jack started to pick as fast as he could. Tom soon got tired and left off picking berries, and began gathering flowers and playing about. Then Jack came out of the bush with his pail full of berries. Jack said to Tom, "Have you got your pail full?" "No," said Tom, "I haven't got my pail full. Are you going home?" "Yes," said Jack, "I am going home." Then Tom jumped up off the ground, and said, "Will you please help me to fill my pail?" "Oh no," said Jack, "you can fill it yourself. I had to fill my pail myself, and you can fill yours." Off Jack started for the house and left Tom picking berries. Just as Jack got home his father said to him, "Are you home first?" "Yes, I am home first," said Jack. "I will take you to town in the car," said his father. Tom came home, and he saw that they had gone, and he thought that those who work always come out the best. Ever after he worked better. Hoping this will bring me a pin.—Nellie Garratt, Kelso, Sask.

THE DOO DADS TRAP AN INVADING HOST OF FLEAS

It is only a few weeks since the Doo Dads had a terrible time of it clearing the snakes out of the Wonderland of Doo. When they got rid of them they thought their troubles were over. But they were mistaken for what do you think happened? A band of fleas have invaded their country. But as usual they are equal to the occasion. They have heard that fleas are very fond of biting the end of a puppy's tail. This gave them an idea. Why not use a puppy's tail for a bait and trap all the fleas as they arrive in the Wonderland? Here they are with the wonderful trap in operation. Wherever they found the pup is a mystery. He looks as if he had strayed away from home. But he has a short, stubby tail, just the kind they were looking for. They promised him that if he would help them catch all the fleas they would give him a big supper. He thinks he is earning it, for the fleas are coming in droves. First, they hop up that stick and onto the plate. Then they start biting the pup's tail. When they are all clustered together Boly and Poly will drop the big pan down over them and they will all be captured. Then they will take the pup away to his supper. See how Smiles, the Clown, is petting the pup so that he will not run away. That young rascal with his catapult is taking aim at one of the fleas. Sandy, the Piper, is furnishing the music for the proceedings. He has got a couple of drummers to help him. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is peeking around the stump to see what is going on. He thinks that he should arrest some of the Doo Dads for cruelty to animals in torturing the puppy so. Percy Haw-Haw, the Dude, is running for his life for fear some of the invaders will get on him. And if here isn't Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. He is getting another scare. He was having one of his nice little doses and upon waking up there he saw that flea on his toe. Won't it be fine if the Doo Dads succeed in clearing the invaders out of the Wonderland of Doo.



From Producer to Consumer

Continued from Page 10

producer until after 12.30 p.m. This is to avoid the dealers from cornering the market and getting in possession of the farmer's produce to sell it for what they like. If women are not thrifty enough to get down to the market before noon then it is considered hardly fair to keep the dealer from buying what he chooses from what is left on the market. The Calgary Associated Consumers then have no objection to having the dealer on the market so long as he complies with the regulations and is prevented from controlling the market.

Community Canning

Last fall the Associated Consumers undertook a very active enterprise in the conservation of food. No matter how carefully things are arranged there remains fruit and produce especially on Saturday night which it is difficult to save. The Associated Consumers bought at a nominal cost all such fruit and vegetables. The city donated two stoves and immediately canning on a large scale was going on. The members of the Associated Consumers came down in turns and did the canning. Approximately 900 quarts of pickles and 1,000 quarts of fruit were canned or preserved. This represents a saving of an enormous amount of fruit and vegetables. This in turn was to be sold at the market at a cost which would just cover expenses. In these days when we are asked to conserve every morsel of food an incident such as that brings to our mind the enormity of the waste of food which might be eliminated by organized and careful effort.

The fruit and vegetable dealers of the city on Saturday nights donated all the fruit which would not keep until the next sales day, to the Consumers' League. The Consumers' League called for donations of sugar, jars and workers and canned hundreds of quarts of fruit and vegetables that would otherwise be wasted. It was all donated to the Red Cross, the Military Convalescent Hospital and various other organizations in the city.



35

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No matter what car you own there is a Champion Plug that will make your motor produce the greatest amount of energy for each drop of gasoline used.

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Ask any dealer for Spark Plugs with "Champion" on the porcelains—it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

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Champion Long For McLaughlin Cars Price, \$2.00

The Associated Consumers, in order to conserve all that was possible and in order that others might also be encouraged to conserve, bought two of the latest improved steam cookers and loaned them to those who wished to can vegetables or fruit. The cookers were in constant demand, and the Associated Consumers have every reason to feel encouraged to attempt the conserving of food on a larger scale in another year.

Farmers' Mass Meeting in Toronto

Continued from Page 35

the resolution, but he did not expect that it would be exactly in the form in which it appeared. "I am not here to apologize for the resolution, but I do not know why the executive of Alberta did not realize the harm they were doing," declared Mr. Woods. He said that Alberta had given more in proportion to her population than any other province in Canada. There had been more young men on the farms between the ages of 20 to 22 in Alberta than any place else. He said that the vice-president who sat at the meeting where the Alberta resolution had been framed, had received anonymous letters threatening his life.

Interests Identical

"Our interests are absolutely identical," he said. "I do not propose to discuss whether or not the government has acted wisely or not. If they continue to decrease production we will still have a remedy. The most serious problem that we will have to face will be when the war is over."

"You will have to face these problems through organization and the solution of these problems, will take all the strength of all the farmers of the Dominion. I deeply regret that we have been the cause of any misunderstanding between us, and I regret that the work which we set out to do has been still left undone."

"Don't let any mistakes that we have made hinder the development of the organization," he pleaded. "I know that you are sore, but don't be foolish. Don't run the risk of the downfall of democracy, and there is precious little left in Canada today. There is talk in Alberta of forming another farmer's organization, but what good can they do? We are fighting to make the world safe for democracy, but let us first make the democracy."

Voice—"Are the United Farmers of

Alberta with us or against us?"

Mr. Woods—"Since May 15, I have been in my office at Calgary and have met with many farmers. We discussed the relationship between east and west, and I will say that Ontario is no more deeply sympathetic in the success of Ontario organization than is Alberta. We realize that if there was any mistake made it was ours, and we are therefore anxious that the breach should be healed and any assistance that we can give you, we are willing to give at any time."

Explanation Accepted

With hearty handclapping, a motion was carried, accepting Mr. Woods' explanation and asking him to take their greetings back to the Alberta farmers.

O. J. Thornton, ex-M.P. for Durham, the seat now held by Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, sympathized with the government in its difficulties. The privy council deliberated for three days before they reached a conclusion that they would draft the boys on the farms.

Says Admitted Mistake

"After they were all through they discovered that they had made a blunder. This was an actual fact. The president of the privy council admitted to me that 'we have made a mistake but we must suffer the consequences.' He was thinking about himself." He declared that the only way that the farmer could hope to accomplish anything would be by thorough organization.

Peter McArthur meted out some

fatherly advice to the farmers on the question of launching into the newspaper business. His advice to them was to move slowly because there were many pitfalls and difficulties which had to be overcome.

DOUKS. RETURN FROM B.C.

A land deal, involving 10,613 acres of Saskatchewan's fertile soil, was consummated recently, when M. W. Cazakoff, general manager of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood Ltd., signed papers by which he became the purchaser for the community of Doukhobors. Over a quarter of a million dollars was the monetary consideration for the land, which is situated in township 34, range 12, west of the second meridian. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the land, and has a station named Kylemore. According to reports the Doukhobors paid \$25 an acre for the land, the vendors being a Winnipeg syndicate.

The land has been bought in order to carry out certain colonization plans for the Doukhobors, who are now returning to Saskatchewan from British Columbia, whither they emigrated some years ago, to take up fruit lands. Many of these Doukhobors who had taken up land in the Veregin settlement did not patent owing to some arrangement with the head of the colony, Peter Veregin. Now this land has been reserved for returned soldiers, but the federal authorities, it is stated, will repay the Doukhobors for the work that has been done on the land they formerly held.

Ship Your CREAM to

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P. FALLESEN, Manager

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CREAM SHIPPERS, ATTENTION!

If you want the highest price for your Cream ship it to us. We guarantee satisfaction and quick returns.

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THE TUNGELAND CREAMERY CO.

BRANDON, MAN.



CANADA

PUBLIC NOTICE

DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED

by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of **Class One** under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within **Class One** under the Act.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of an Order in Council (P.C. 1013), of the 20th April, 1918, upon and after the 1st day of June, 1918, every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, by whom or on whose behalf, it is at any time affirmed, claimed or alleged that he is not, whether by reason of age, status, nationality, exception, or otherwise, within Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, as defined for the time being or that, although within the said Class, he is exempted from or not liable to military service; shall have with him upon his person at all times or in or upon any building or premises where he at any time is,

AGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the class by reason of age, an official certificate of the date of his birth, or a certificate of his age signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the fact; or

MARRIAGE

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of marriage, a certificate, either official or signed by two reputable citizens residing in the community in which he lives and having knowledge of the facts, certifying to his marriage and that his wife is living; or

NATIONALITY

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class by reason of his nationality, a certificate of his nationality signed by a Consul or Vice-Consul of the foreign State or Country to which he claims his allegiance is due; or a passport issued by the Government of that Country establishing his nationality; or

ACTIVE SERVICE

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of any of His Majesty's Forces or as having since the 4th August, 1914, served in the Military or Naval Forces of Great Britain or her Allies in any theatre of actual war and has been honourably discharged therefrom, official documents or an official certificate evidencing the fact; or

CLERGY

If it be claimed that he is excepted as a member of the clergy, or of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or is a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on 29th August, 1917, or as being a

member of any other society or body, a certificate of the fact signed by an office-holder competent so to certify under the regulations of the church, order or denomination, society or body, to which he belongs; or

EXEMPTION

If it be claimed that he is exempted from or not liable to military service by reason of any exemption granted or claimed or application pending under the Military Service Act, 1917, or the regulations thereunder, his exemption papers, or a certificate of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the district to which he belongs evidencing the fact; or

OTHER CLASS

If it be claimed that he is not within the Class, or that he is exempted, not liable or excepted upon any other ground, a certificate of two reputable citizens residing in the community where he lives having knowledge of the fact upon which the claim is founded and certifying thereto;

FAILURE TO CARRY REQUISITE EVIDENCE

If upon or after the 1st day of June, 1918, any such male person be found without the requisite evidence or certificate upon his person or in or upon the building or premises in which he is, he shall thereupon be presumed to be a person at the time liable for military service and to be a deserter or defaulter without leave;

PENALTY

And he shall also be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and moreover, any such person may forthwith be taken into military custody and may be there detained and required to perform military duty in the Canadian Expeditionary Force so long as his services shall be required, unless or until the fact be established to the satisfaction of competent authority that he is not liable for military duty.

FALSE CERTIFICATE

The use, signing or giving of any such certificate as hereinbefore mentioned shall, if the certificate be in any material respect false or misleading to the knowledge of the person using, signing, or giving the same, be an offence, punishable, upon summary conviction, by a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, May 22, 1918.

The Farmers' Market

Winnipeg Market Letter

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, June 10, 1918)

Oats—A gain of 3½ cents in July futures was made since a week ago. During the same period cash oats advanced 4½ cents, and are now trading on a basis of values for delivery on July contracts. These advances do not necessarily indicate any improvement in the demand for oats. They are due more to local conditions, with light offerings and speculative buying. American markets have not shown so much strength as ours, and the U.S. government crop report shows excellent prospects for bumper crops of all grains. Of course it will be a long time before new crop oats begin to move freely in that country or here, and any real demand in the meantime might result in stronger markets.

Barley—Prices for 3 C.W. and 4 C.W. dropped 5 cents on Friday. Otherwise there was no change in the situation and no special demand in evidence.

Flax—During the early part of the week prices continued to sag, but on Thursday there was an improved cash demand which caused an upturn of several cents. This strength was maintained on the following days and the net gain in July futures for the week was 9½ cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	June 4	5	6	7	8	10	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May	82½	82½	83½	84	83½	84½	69½	
July	82½	82½	83½	84	83½	84½	69½	
Flax—								
May	358½	358½	365½	371½	369½	374½	274	
July	358½	358½	365½	371½	369½	374½	274	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, May 30, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	334	38,121	40,598
"	Oats	1,245	143,738	738,776
"	Barley		52	11,524
"	Flax			2,097
Calgary	Wheat		26,050	101,886
"	Oats	6,067	45,075	1,000,362
"	Barley		62,581	29,364
"	Flax			639
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,552	142,415	51,962
"	Oats	13,899	119,404	878,154
"	Barley			10,270
"	Flax			58,94

THE CASH TRADE

CORN—Good demand for No. 4 and better; prices 5c higher. Lower grades slow. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

OATS—Mostly local demand. Export bids out of line. Ordinary No. 3 white, 7 to 8c over Minneapolis July; No. 3 white closed at 75 to 76c; No. 4 white oats at 72 to 75c.

RYE—Sold at \$2.10 early. Late sales at \$2.02 and \$2. Everybody guessing. No. 2 rye closed at \$2 to \$2.02.

BARLEY—Fair demand—a Saturday market; unchanged to 2c lower. Prices closed at \$1.10 to \$1.40.

FLAXSEED—Very little doing; 2 to 4c under July. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.82½ to \$3.84½ on spot and to arrive.

INCREASING FLAX PRODUCTION

A short time ago a despatch was received by the Dominion Department of Agriculture from the British government stating that the

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T11	T12	T13
Fixed Year ago	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	260	258	253	241	216	177

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, June 4 to June 10, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX		
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
June 4	178	82½	79½	79½	76½	73½	130	125	108	103	358½	355½	330½
5	178	83	80	80	77	74	130	125	108	103	358½	353	330½
6	178	83½	80½	80½	77½	74½	130	125	108	106	366½	362½	337½
7	178	84½	81½	81½	78½	75½	125	120	108	103	373½	368½	343½
8	178	83½	80½	80½	77½	74½	125	120	108	103	370½	366½	341½
10	178	84½	81½	84½	78½	75½	125	120	108	104	375	372	346½
Week ago	H		O		L		I		D		A		Y
Year ago	133	69½	68½	—	65½	63½	129	123	108	108	293	288	274

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg June 8	Winnipeg Year ago	Calgary June 8	Toronto June 6	St. Paul June 8	Chicago June 8
Cattle	\$ c s c o	\$ c s c o	\$ c s c o	\$ c s c o	\$ c s c o	\$ c s c o
Choice steers	13.00-16.50	11.25-11.60	12.00-13.00	15.00-16.50	14.50-17.60	17.00-17.75
Best butcher steers	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	14.25-15.50	10.00-14.00	16.50-17.65
Fair to good butcher steers	11.50-12.00	7.50-10.00	10.00-10.50	13.75-14.25	8.50-10.00	10.00-12.50
Good to choice fat cows	11.00-13.00	9.00-10.00	11.50-13.00	11.00-12.50	11.00-14.50	13.50-15.00
Medium to good cows	10.00-10.50	8.00-8.75	9.50-11.00	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	9.75-12.00
Common cows	8.00-10.50	6.00-7.50	8.00-9.50	6.75-7.50	7.75-8.00	7.50-8.75
Canners	6.00-7.50	3.75-5.00	6.00-8.00	6.00-6.25	6.50-7.25	7.00-8.00
Good to choice heifers	12.00-13.00	9.50-10.50	11.00-13.00	14.00-14.50	10.50-14.50	13.00-16.00
Fair to good heifers	10.00-12.00	7.50-9.50	9.50-11.00	11.75-13.25	8.00-10.50	9.00-12.00
Best oxen	9.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	7.50-9.00			
Best butcher bulls	11.00-12.00	7.50-9.50	8.50-10.00	11.00-12.50	9.25-12.00	12.00-14.00
Common to bologna bulls	9.00-11.00	6.50-7.50	5.00-8.25	9.00-10.50	7.75-9.25	9.00-11.50
Fair to good feeder steers	10.75-11.25	7.00-7.75	8.75-10.50	11.50-13.00	8.50-13.50	14.50-16.25
Fair to good stocker steers	9.00-10.50	6.50-7.50	9.00-9.75	9.75-12.00	7.50-11.00	10.00-11.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$80-\$120	\$65-\$110	\$60-\$75	\$100-\$160		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$50-\$65		\$85-\$90		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.50	14.50	18.10	20.00	16.20-16.80	16.40-17.20
Light hogs	16.50-18.75	13.00-13.50		17.50-19.00		
Heavy sows	13.00-18.50	9.00-10.00		16.50-18.50		
Stags	11.00-12.00	6.00-8.00		14.50-16.00		
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	16.00-18.00	11.50-12.75	16.50-17.00	18.00-22.00	18.00	18.75-20.00
Best Killing Sheep	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	14.50-16.00	13.00-16.00	14.00	14.50-15.00

The forecast for the cattle trade in Western Canada looks good and would advise farmers holding on to their stock until well finished as prices are bound to be high for all good quality stuff during the continuance of the war.

CALGARY

Calgary, Alta., June 8, 1918.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports this week's Alberta stockyard receipts as follows: Horses, 508; cattle, 1,241; hogs, 2,102. The corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 432; cattle, 1,020; hogs, 2,129; sheep, 53.

Very few good beef cattle came on the market this week, but with a very poor demand prices took a slump and although an occasional sale was made higher the bulk of the best steers offered sold from 12 to 13 cents. We would quote this as the top of the market with medium steers 11 to 12 cents and practically all the common killers selling at stocker prices, 10 to 10.50. Fat cows and heifers held up better and 13 cents was realized for a few of the best. We quote choice fat cows and heifers \$11.50 to \$13, medium to choice \$9.50 to \$11, and common cows \$8 to \$9.50, with a large number of thin cows going back to the country at from \$7.50 to \$8.25. The trade in stocker steers continued brisk and good stuff weighing over 850 pounds found a ready sale at from \$9.75 to \$10.50, while common off-colored steers sold at \$10.00 to \$11.50. Yearlings sold at from \$42 to \$52, with two-year-old stock heifers selling slowly from \$55 to \$60. Good fat veal brought from \$12 to \$13.

The weak hog market held the receipts down and only a light run came in. We sold our Thursday's hogs at \$17.85 and Friday's hogs at \$18.10, with all the usual buyers on the market.

We quote fat wethers and lambs \$16.50 to \$17, and fat ewes \$14.50 to \$16.

The cattle market showed great weakness and we would strongly advise all intending shippers not to send in half fat cattle. These cattle are worth more money in the country and will undoubtedly make good profits for any one in a position to carry them for a couple of months. There are considerable number of stockers coming at present and anyone wishing to purchase this class of stuff would do well to call on us and we will be pleased to assist you in making any selections you desire.

EDMONTON

Edmonton, June 6.—Few choice butcher cattle were offered during the week, receipts consisting largely of stockers and range cows. The quality of the majority of the offering however showed some improvement. Shippers found difficulty in disposing of their holdings except at considerable reductions, ranging from 25 to 50 cents per cent. below the closing prices of the previous week, on all grades of stocker cattle. During the forepart of the week the market was slightly congested, but was relieved toward the close when the reduced prices induced farmers in need of stock cattle to make purchases. Good beef cattle remained unchanged at the previous week's closing figures. One steer weighing 1,800 lbs. topped the market at \$14.25. Bulls and oxen sold at firm prices during the forepart of the week, but the market for these weakened toward the close.

Nine hundred butcher cows sold at \$13, while range cows sold from \$8 to \$9 each for grazing purposes. Prices on stocker cattle were reduced 25 to 50 cents per cent. Drovers anticipated a good country demand but were disappointed as there was a lack of enquiry, attributed to the backward growth of grass and the prevailing high prices of stock cattle. One hundred-and-sixty-eight stockers were received in one shipment from a ranch in the Wetaskiwin district. During the week 28 heifers were shipped under the terms of the Alberta Cow Bill to Alhambra, Alberta. Heifers of good quality under two years of age sold from \$8.00 to \$5.00 below the prices paid for similar stock the previous week, prices ranging from \$56 to \$75, according to quality.

Only 16 sheep were received, three shorn sheep averaging 106 pounds were sold at \$10 per hundred and seven averaging 80 pounds sold at \$13.

Prices for hogs were weaker in sympathy with conditions on the eastern markets, selects selling from \$17.50 to \$17.60 per hundred, fed and watered, at the close of the week. Moose Jaw packing houses purchased most of the offerings. Receipts totalled 614 head.

Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending May 30, Canadian packing houses bought 10 butcher cattle, and 357 hogs. Local butchers bought five calves and 14 stockers. Canadian shipments consisted of 140 calves, 30 bulls, 18 butcher cattle, 477 stockers, 44 hogs, 74 sheep, and 36 lambs. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 30, inclusive, were 7,715 cattle, 1,670 calves, 18,003 hogs and 191 sheep; compared with 5,351 cattle, 1,271 calves, 7,869 hogs and 606 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Calgary Fair

The prize list of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition may be had by writing to E. L. Richardson, the manager, Calgary, Alberta. The entries close on June 13.

There are several new features in connection with this year's exhibition. The outstanding one is the splendid prizes amounting to \$8,500 offered for girls' and boys' classes. The dates of the exhibition are June 28 to July 6, and girls' and boys' day will be June 29. On this date all the girls' and boys' classes will be judged, and in the evening there will be a grand parade of their entries, with presentation of prizes.

The prize list in all classes is a generous

one and it appears that the livestock exhibit would be the best ever seen in Western Canada.

Last year 110,000 visitors took a holiday at the Calgary Exhibition, and the number will most likely be considerably increased this year. After such a hard year's work in the interests of production, there never was a time when a holiday was more deserved or more essential to Western Canadian residents.

The Calgary Industrial Exhibition provides the best kind of recreation because it combines the most enjoyable entertainment with the inspiration of instruction of seeing the nation's best livestock and industrial products, added to the many pleasant surprises of meeting friends thought to be hundreds of miles away.

So pack all your troubles and come along. After you have seen the grand exhibits and had a good time, you will go back ready for work. You will never find where you left those troubles. There are reduced passenger rates from Alberta points, and the exhibition conducts at the C.P.R. station in Calgary a free bureau for securing accommodation in case you do not stay at a hotel.

Brandon's Big Fair

The prize list of the Provincial Exhibition is out and is without doubt the largest and most comprehensive list ever issued by the Brandon Fair Board. The list contains 128 pages with a handsome lithographed cover.

The premiums offered are exceptionally liberal. This is especially the case in all livestock classes where the prizes offered are increased from 15 to 20 per cent. over last year. This increase was made for the purpose of meeting the increased cost of exhibitors on account of labor, feed and freight rates. Classes are provided for all breeds of livestock and poultry.

Attractive prizes are also offered in the dairy, grains and grasses, vegetables, domestic manufactures, ladies' work, fine arts and girls' and boys' classes. The premiums in the dairy and bread classes should bring out a big exhibit. In the dairy section generous money prizes are offered for butter made by a girl under 18 years, and in the butter-making competition there is also a class for girls. In the bread section, classes and liberal prizes are offered for bread and buns made by girls. These competitions should bring out an immense entry from the girls of the city, town and country. The boys' and girls' sections are very much extended and should appeal to the boys and girls of Manitoba.

Many improvements and extensions to the plant are being made. The judging rings are being re-arranged and covered seating for the patrons of the livestock ring is being erected, which will permit of viewing the splendid exhibits of livestock in comfortable seats protected from the sun. Additional pens for sheep and swine are also being erected. The horse races, attractions and amusement features will be much more extended than last year. The best available has been secured for the entertainment of the people.

The tractor plowing demonstration which has been an educational feature of the fair for the past two years is being repeated, and will take place on the Cox farm, just one mile south of the Fair Grounds.

Every year the attendance shows an increase over the previous year. The success of an exhibition however, is in the extent and character of the exhibits, owners of livestock, or of quality articles of home production, can contribute to the success of the exhibition. The prize list is attractive enough to bring out a record exhibit.

Entries for the exhibition close on July 18. If you are interested in the Manitoba Provincial Exhibition, write the manager for prize list. The Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, is the farmers' annual holiday week.

Breeders' Notes

SHORTHORN SALE

There will be sold by public auction at the Calgary Exhibition on July 4, a select lot of cattle from the herds of J. Chas. Yule, of Carstairs, Alta., and Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Olds, Alta. There are a number of very promising heifers of good breeding and show form among the lot. Also a few bulls that should make real herd headers for breeders of pure-bred herds, and also take good care of themselves in a show ring. There are a lot of choice pedigrees as well as good individuals in the lot.

LACOMBE BULL SALE

One hundred-and-seventy-nine bulls and \$34,250 changed owners at the Lacombe Bull Sale, held on May 29. This made an average price of \$191.84. The highest price paid was \$475. This amount was realized for Royal Gentry, a Shorthorn, sold by P. A. Switzer, of Lacombe, to W. J. Morrical, of Olive, and also for Minister, a Hereford, sold by Fred Cowman, Cremona, to J. H. Smith, Crath. Herefords brought the highest average price, an average of \$232.03, being paid for 54 animals. Shorthorns were out in largest numbers, 103 being disposed of at an average price of \$175.08. Twenty Aberdeen-Angus bulls averaged \$167.75, and two Red Polls brought \$115 and \$165 respectively. Six Herefords each were contributed by Thos. Baird and Son, Red Willow; P. M. Ballantine, Lacombe, and Fred Cowman, P. A. Switzer and James Sharp, both of Lacombe, were the largest contributors of Shorthorns. Of the 20 Aberdeen-Angus bulls, Gus Hili-ker, Red Willow, brought eight and Henry Christians, of the same place, six.

A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford SASKATCHEWAN

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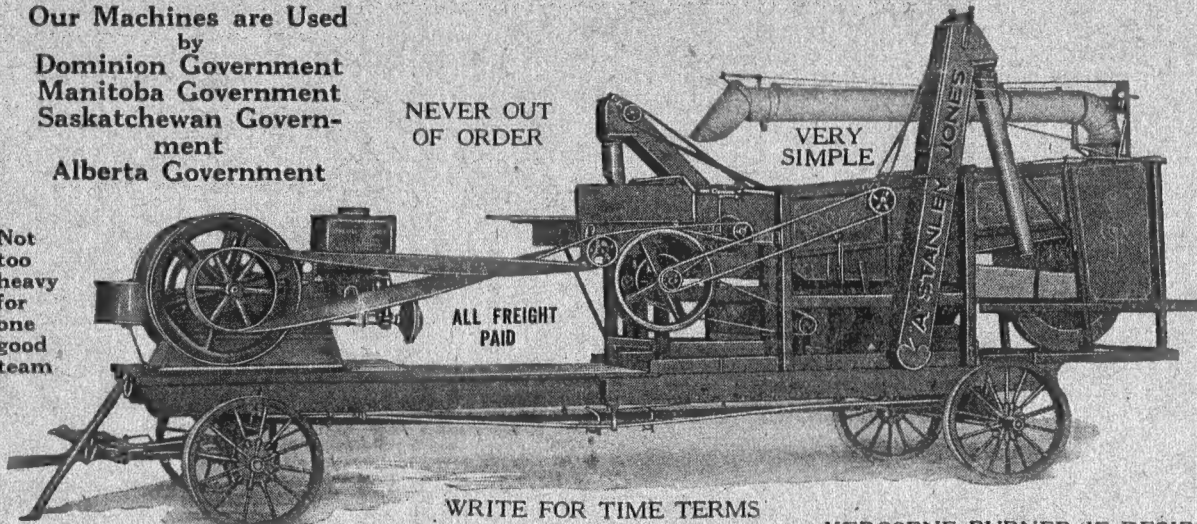
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Is a Separator
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WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

KEROSENE BURNER IF DESIRED

It can be fitted with either straw carriers or blower. Special grate behind cylinder saves 80 per cent of grain right there. Cylinder bars of solid steel—**NO WOOD**. Platform included. A man and one helper can thresh with this machine quicker than they can stack. Nothing fancy or flimsy, made solid, strong and honest, with frame work of hard wood as heavy as many big rigs. **DON'T TAKE A CHANCE**—your grain is too valuable this year. **SAVE ALL THE GRAIN** with this machine.

When the crop is cut will you be running around to arrange for someone to thresh you out, or will you be independent with the **Right Machine** waiting all ready in your yard to pull in at the **Right Moment**.

28-in. Separator, 9 H.P. Engine with Straw Carriers, Magneto, Platform with Double Truss Rods and Freight Paid **\$870**

If a Blower is wanted and Straw Carriers are deducted it would come to **\$1025**

If you already have a Tractor buy the machine you can use without lots of help, with Trucks, All Belts and Fittings. Freight Paid **\$500**

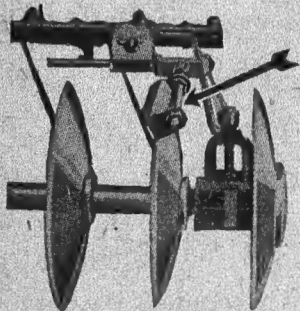
The Question IS not if you CAN afford it, but CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT!!

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND GET FULL PARTICULARS, WE CAN'T TELL ALL HERE.

Clamp this Wagner

Disc Grinder

To your harrow—you will do a much better job.



You can have sharp disc blades as long as your harrow lasts with one of these grinders. It touches the outside of the cutting edge—no dirt interferes with it. Does its work quickly and without attention. Easy to shift from blade to blade. The block of keen-cutting emery will last several seasons, and can be renewed.

Costs little to buy and nothing at all for upkeep. Does not drag or overload the harrow.

GET FULL PARTICULARS

Cushman Motor Works

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Builders of High-Grade
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WINNIPEG

Combination Threshing Outfits—Langdon
Ideal Self Feeders—Vacuum Washing
Machines—Lincoln Saws—Shinn-Flat
Lightning Conductors—Universal Hoists
—Wagner Hardware Specialties.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

For Halifax Blind

I have your kind favor of May 23, enclosing a check for \$106.80, being contributions of your subscribers towards the Blind Endowment Fund of Halifax, for the month of April. Please accept the very sincere thanks of our board of managers and myself for your continued kindness, and for the practical service rendered our work by The Grain Growers' Guide.—C. F. Fraser, superintendent.

Patriotic Funds

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$30.00
Collection at Social Evening held in the Motherwell district, Maple Creek, Sask.	7.25
Total	\$37.25

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$162.02
Harold Corwin, Warner, Alta.	.25
Gladys Smith, Entwistle, Alta.	.25
Freda Weatherald, Wawota, Sask.	2.00
Josephine Storrow, Killam, Alta.	1.00
Alice McGowan, Pilot Mound, Man.	.10
Elmer Hanson, Cavell, Sask.	.25
Wallace W. Black, Gull Lake, Sask.	.50
Total	\$166.37

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Red Cross Fund	\$7,061.36
V.M.C.A. Military Fund	1,076.00
Serbian Relief Fund	487.00
Halifax Relief Fund	217.40
Agricultural Relief for the Allies	45.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	30.00
Halifax Blind Endowment Fund	378.80
Polish Relief Fund	222.00
Belgian Relief Fund	12,502.87
Prisoners of War Fund	220.00
Manitoba Red Cross Fund	49.70
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	568.50
Soldiers' Families Fund	15.00
Total	\$24,159.75

Bugless Potatoes

A "bugless" potato has been extensively advertised during the last few years, especially in some of the farm papers of the United States. Mr. Wer-

ner, horticulturist of the North Dakota Experimental Station, has investigated the claims of this variety. His report is as follows:—

The chief claims made for this variety are that while the plants are not absolutely free from bugs, they are so to such an extent that customary spraying against the bugs becomes practically unnecessary. Seed stock of this potato variety are advertised for sale, fancy prices are demanded for it and evidently obtained, as is shown by numerous inquiries received by this station.

In connection with this matter, it may be well to point out that there is some slight difference in potato varieties with regard to their resistance to attacks from potato bugs, chiefly on account of variations in vigor and thickness and amount of foliage. This difference, however, is too slight to be of commercial value.

So far as our experience goes, none of our present-day commercial potato varieties can be relied upon to produce economical yields when not sprayed, if potato bugs are prevalent in the vicinity. On account of climatic conditions during certain years, potato bugs may not exist in great numbers in some sections. Consequently, so called "Bugless" potatoes may live up to the claims made by them in some localities each year and in all localities some years, if bugs are scarce or absent. If, on the other hand, bugs are present, no practical immunity can be expected.

During the spring of 1917, the department of horticulture purchased a sample of these "bugless" potatoes. As illustrated in the advertisement, the potatoes resembled the Burbank type; long, large, white tubers, while those received by the experiment station were medium sized, rounded and slightly flat, like the Pearl type. This led us to suspect that either the "bugless" variety is not very true to type or that more than one variety of potatoes might have had the "bugless" degree conferred upon them for commercial reasons.

Whatever this may indicate, the potatoes as received were planted in our variety trial plots. We intended not to

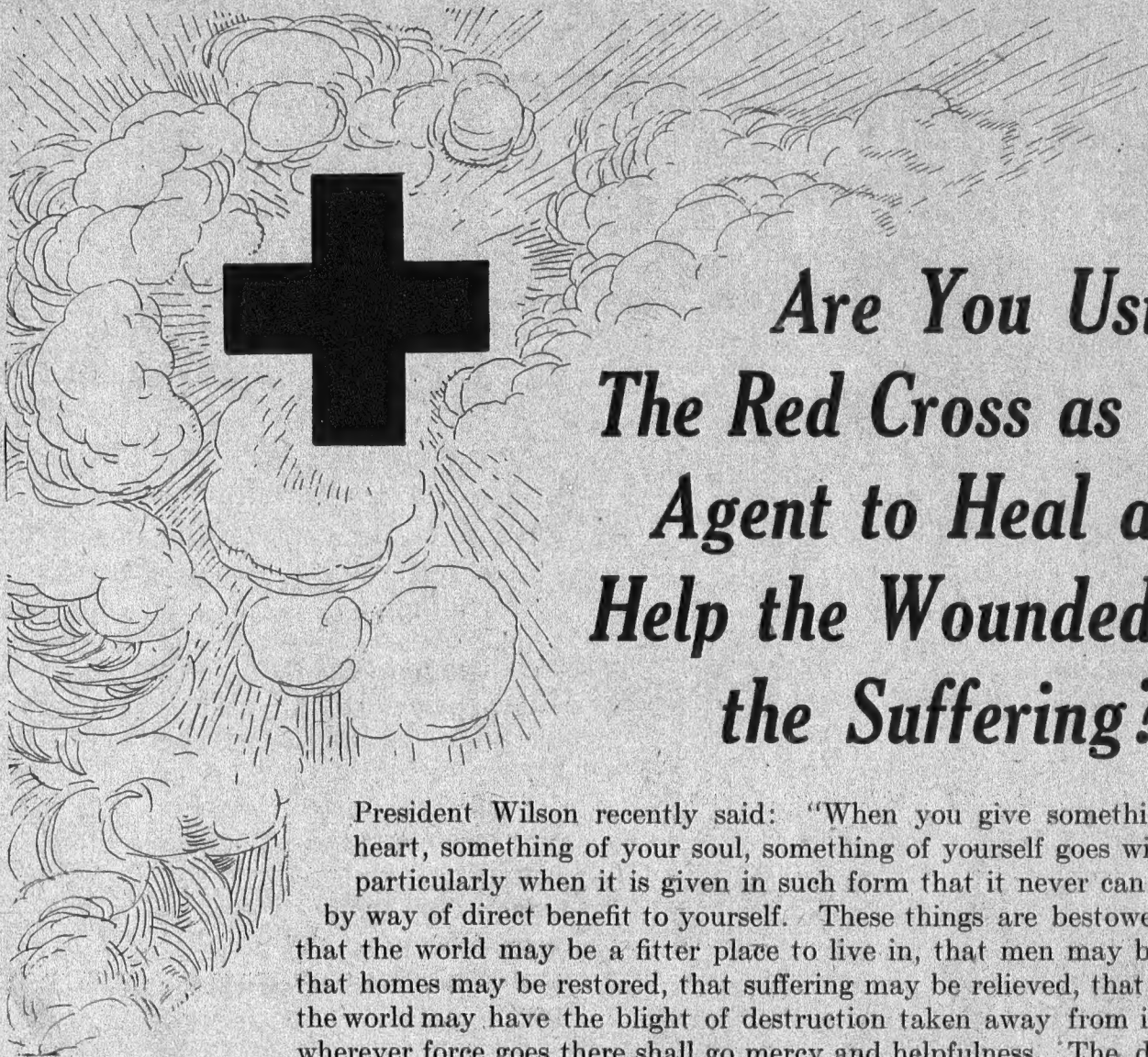
spray them, but, nevertheless, by mistake they received one light spraying with arsenate of lead some time during the end of June. This, of course, killed the bugs, which were on the plants, but in spite of this one spraying the leaves were stripped off the vines by the middle of August. The yield of potatoes was only fair as compared with the other varieties. Our general knowledge and our experience with the "bugless" potato variety leads us to advise that the claims made for it be accepted only with a considerable degree of caution and that all potatoes, including the ones called "bugless," be thoroughly sprayed at the proper time.

Sand for Concrete

The important characteristics of sand for use in concrete are durability, cleanness and grading. Experience in concrete construction and numerous tests have shown that the appearance of a sand is not a safe rule for determining its suitability for use in concrete. As an illustration, a sand that appears dirty may be entirely free from organic impurities and give excellent results if the characteristics of durability and grading are satisfactory.

The most common tests which have been used for this purpose are the determination of silt and the loss in weight resulting from heating the sand to a red color. The silt test gives a measure of the amount of fine material, most generally clay and loam, in the sand, but gives no information as to the probable effect of such materials on the strength and durability of the concrete or mortar made from such a sand.

It has been shown that the presence of organic impurities of a humus nature is responsible for the effects observed from using a sand of this kind. This humus material usually comes from the overburden of soil which is found in most sand pits. It is these organic impurities which have a decided effect in the setting and hardening of the concrete.



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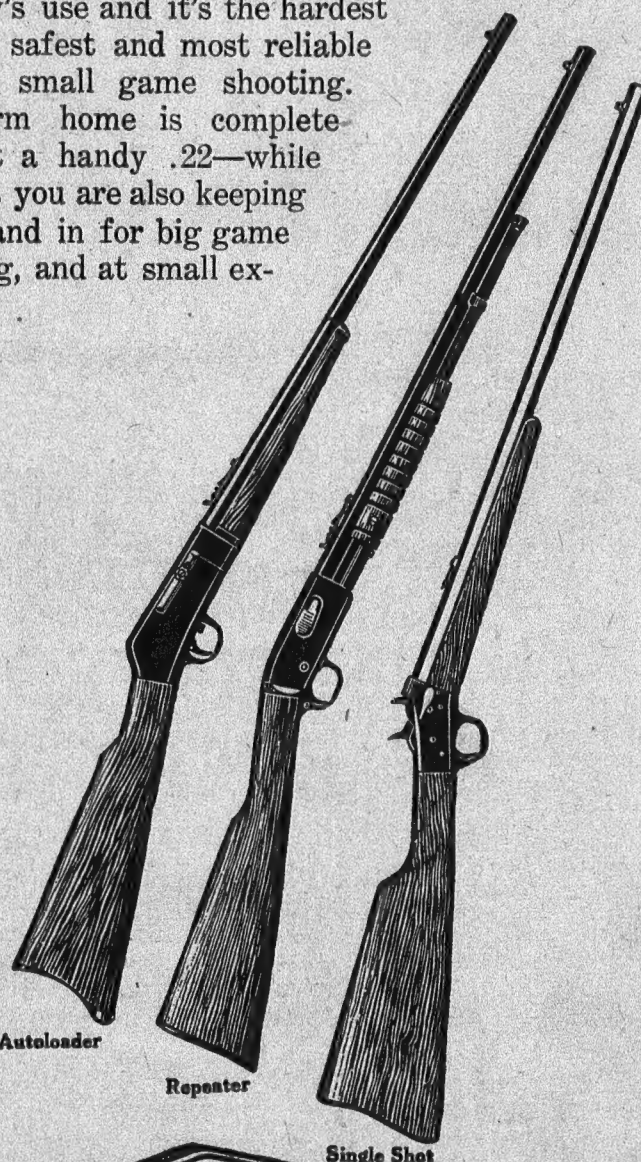
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